Smite Until Our Foes
Bend on Their Knees

Nippon Times
Evening

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

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In News Spotlight

PUERILE VAINGLORY

Recent Brooke Temple Broadcast on India Is Revelation on Shallow Knowledge in U.S. Of Real Situation, Claim Local Observers

Informed circles in Tokyo have labeled the recent commentary broadcast by the voluble American radio commentator, Brooke Temple, from San Francisco, purporting to give some "inside information" on the "Growing Strength of the Indian Army" as the height of superficiality and puerile vainglory. There has never been a better example of the shallowness of the knowledge among Americans on things regarding India, they said.

They dismissed the title "Information Service to Mr. Tojo" given the broadcast as a typical American attempt to bolster the puerile contents with a sensational title and expressed their wish to assure the commentator that Japan and the Japanese Army are the best informed on India and the troops made up of Indian people.

Japanese Well-Informed

They pointed out that the Japanese Army learned enough in their battles with Indian troops in the Malai and Burma campaigns and in operations which are now taking place on the Burma-India frontier to obtain a true picture of the situation in the Indian Army.

Brooke Temple's claim that the Indian Army has grown is admitted (excluding his grossly exaggerated figures, of course) as well as his claim that all the Indian soldiers are "volunteers who offered themselves for service."

However, it was pointed out, the majority of those Indian soldiers are those who had been living in the starving rural villages and filthy slums of cities and had "offered themselves for service" through middlemen, the prototypes of the medieval slave-dealers, when they were told that service in the British Army would give them food and regular monthly salaries.

After thus "volunteering," they are placed in cantonments, which usually consist of wooden shacks hastily thrown together or simply tents, for three months during which time they are completely prevented from making contact with the outside world. They are given a rifle each during this period but the rifles are taken away from them to be locked up in arsenals at the end of the day.

Naturally, the sentinels guarding the arsenals are British troops, and what is more, not a single real bullet is given the Indian soldiers, while their training throughout the three months' period is limited solely to marching drills. Then, at the end of this training period, the Indian "volunteer" is considered a full-fledged soldier.

Chained to Rifles

Their rifles are joined by huge chain to their leather belts, probably to prevent them from dropping or forgetting their rifles or perhaps, added the informed circles, there is a necessity to keep the Indian sol-

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Press Comments

Saturday, April 17
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Attack on Milne Bay
ASAHI—Emergency Price Policy

Attack on Milne Bay

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The Imperial Navy Air Force carried out a surprise attack on Milne Bay in New Guinea on April 14 and the splendid results achieved were announced in an Imperial Headquarters communique yesterday. Several enemy warships of smaller types were wrecked, 44 enemy aircraft shot down, 10 odd aircraft destroyed on the ground and five military establishments blown up, in addition to which four enemy transports were sunk and seven set aflame and sunk. Our offensive on the enemy supply lines has been intensifying with the coming of spring. The victories of our naval air force in the Russell Island area, off Florida Island, on Oro Bay and at Port Moresby are part of the thorough-going campaign to sap the fighting strength of the enemy.

Since April 1 we have sunk 25 enemy transports, damaged three others, sunk one cruiser, sunk two destroyers, damaged another and shot down 177 planes. As soon as they are sunk or damaged, new ones are being sent out, showing the agonized position of the enemy which must keep on sending supplies even at such sacrifices and also the desperate frame of mind of the enemy in the face of the heavy losses.

With the war spreading out and increasing in ferocity, the security of pivotal campaign areas and supply of materials have assumed added importance and are growing to be factors that might well decide the whole course of the war. This can be said not only of the Pacific War but of the whole World War. The anti-Axis nations are in a state of helpless amazement over the appalling loss to their transport shipping under the terrific submarine warfare of the Germans and Italians. The Pacific operations are on an even vaster scale geographically and in the tortuous windings in and out of the countless archipelagoes that do the greatest of oceans. In the length of transport lines and in their width, there is no parallel in history, so that the operations of our attacking forces to locate the enemy are being carried out on unprecedented scales.

The enemy lost at Milne Bay not only shipping, warships and aircraft but men and materials carried on them, so that their losses are much greater than the bare number of ships or aircraft destroyed indicates. On an average of 6,000 tons for each vessel, about 85,000 tons of cargo must have gone down with 11 of them. Since 28 vessels were sunk since April 1, more than 218,000 tons of war materials have gone down to the bottom of the Pacific in that short interval. Similarly, about 10,000 crew and troops on board must have been drowned.

These are no slight figures for the fighting strength of the United States in the South Pacific. Also the moral effect on the Americans at home is incalculable.

The enemy camp in New Guinea accordingly is growing visibly weaker, while our pressure on Australia is steadily increasing. The frantic efforts of the enemy to cope with the situation are agitating the radio waves the world over. The Australian Government called a Defense Council on April 13 and an emergency Cabinet meeting on the 15th. Premier Curtin is making a tragic appeal to America to come to Australia's aid, protesting over the American policy of emphasizing the Atlantic War. Considered in conjunction with the panic shown by the Submarine Warfare Commission at London, this shows how the offensives of the Axis nations are driving the anti-Axis camp to the end of its tether.

Emergency Price Policy

ASAHI—In order to cope with recent conditions, an emergency price policy has been adopted by the Government. The main points of the policy are: (1) increased production of vital materials is to be assured through guarantees to producers of appropriate producers' prices; (2) renovation has been made in the operation of the subsidy system and the subsidy system has been firmly established; (3) a price award system has been provided to encourage producers so as to boost production and (4) more or less revision has been made in the parallel price system in order to allow consumers' prices to be raised when necessary.

The guarantees to producers of appropriate prices are something which must in any case be accorded. Production cannot be expected to be maintained, much less expanded, if conditions are such that producers are unable to make both ends meet. What is important in this respect, we think, is that the authorities should take care not to spoil producers so that they come to expect easy price awards provided under the new system.

The renovation in the subsidy system is also timely. As it was frequently pointed out in the last session of the Diet, the enthusiasm of producers would be damped if the subsidies are not granted in the proper way or granted at the proper time. Improvements in this respect are not a matter to be deferred to another occasion. The price difference adjustment compensation system may be considered another form of the subsidy system and if it is administered in the right manner it can yield special benefits not attainable by the existing subsidy system.

The third question is that of the price award system. The concept of

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LUFTWAFFE HITS ENEMY IN KUBAN, TUNISIA FRONTS

Bone Harbor Raided By Axis--60 Planes Lost by Red Army

Domei

BERLIN, April 16.—The German military authorities made the following statement at noon today with regard to the activities of German air forces on the Eastern and Tunisian fronts:

A powerful German air unit yesterday carried out repeated attacks against the front line positions of the Red Army in the Kuban area, giving effective aid to the Reich land forces. In these raids, heavy blows were dealt the enemy, especially to tanks and guns.

Good war results were achieved by the German air force in its attacks made last night against the enemy commissary lines in various sectors of the Eastern Front.

The Tunisian Front, meanwhile, yesterday, saw particularly remarkable activities of the Axis air arm. Reich bombers carried out intense bombings on groups of enemy tanks and armored cars in the central sector early yesterday morning and continued their attacks all day long, dealing heavy blows to the anti-Axis forces.

A squadron of German bombers that attacked Bone at midnight yesterday bombed enemy vessels and harbor facilities there. In this raid, heavy damages were inflicted upon one enemy destroyer and one middle-sized merchantship, while the southern section of the port as well as the wharf in the northern part suffered severe damages.

Soviet Ship Sunk

The sinking of one enemy coast defense ship off the Caucasus coast by the Luftwaffe was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today in the following communiques:

Eastern Front:

With their attacks in the Kuban area having been frustrated by the German forces, the Red troops effected a retreat after having suffered severe losses.

In other sectors, no remarkable engagement was staged.

The Luftwaffe sank one enemy coast guard ship off the coast of the Caucasus.

Tunisian Front:

Axis forces repelled the attack launched by enemy forces in the southern hilly region, capturing many enemy soldiers.

Bombing planes of the German air force which made a surprise attack on the port of Bone last night damaged one enemy warship and one freighter and also made numer-

(Continued on Page 2)

Eisenhower Will Purge French Rebel Troopers

Domei

LISBON, April 16.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa, has decided to purge the French rebel army in North Africa of all officers sympathetic to the Vichy Government, and today asked General Henri Giraud to submit a list of all officers supporting the Vichy Government.

Upon receiving this request from General Eisenhower, General Giraud ordered commanders of all troops to submit the list of officers sympathetic to the Vichy Government by the beginning of May.

It is estimated that army, air and navy officers who will be purged under this proposal will reach a considerable number.

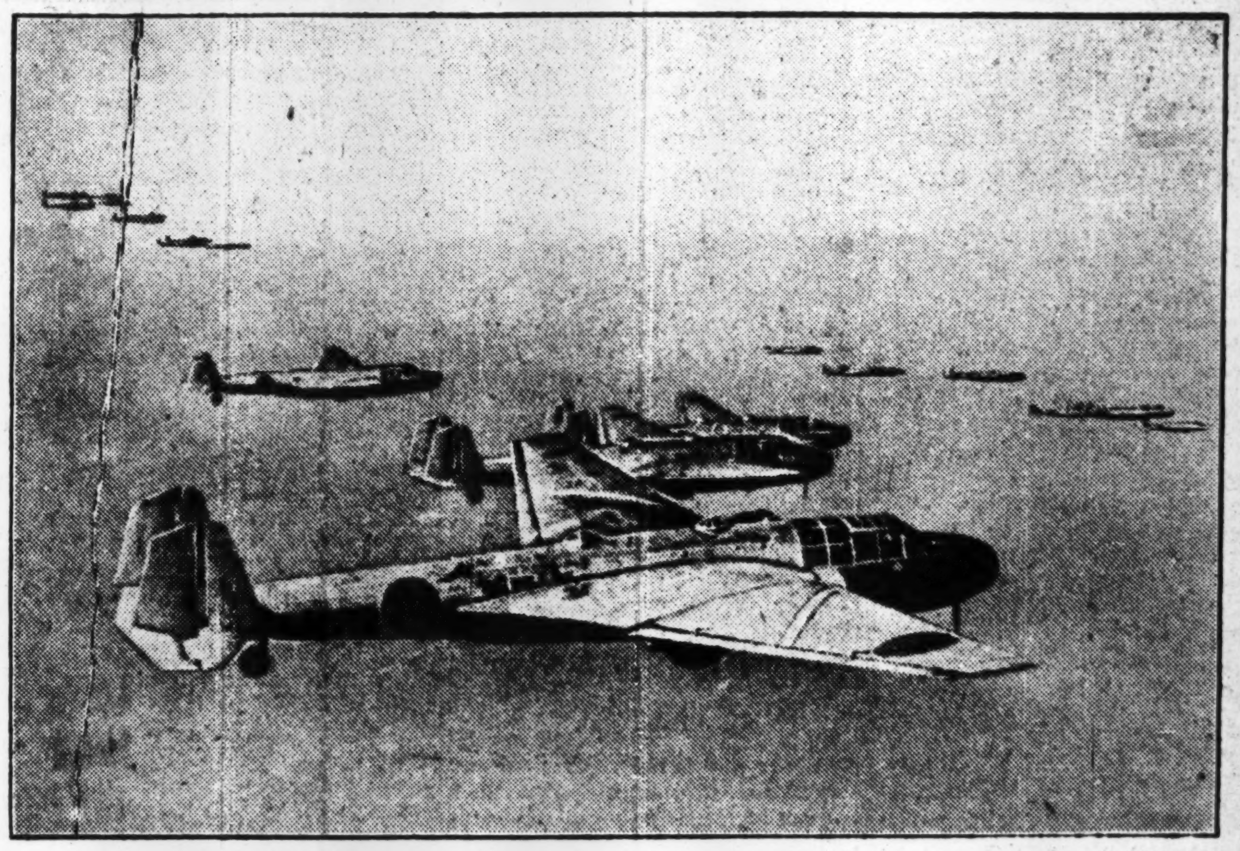
Epidemics Hit Chiaug Army

Domei

CANTON, April 16.—Chungking forces holding the defense lines in southwestern Yunnan province, which is famous for malaria, are now badly suffering from the disease, while cases of typhoid fever and cholera are increasing. Numerous medical units operated by American physicians are active in curing the sick and preventing the spread of the diseases.

But due to the impassable mountains in the district, it is impossible to give proper attention to the sick, and furthermore, required medical supplies do not come from the United States as expected. Thus innumerable numbers of officers and soldiers are daily dying from the epidemics.

They Blasted Enemy Supply Lanes



Units of the Imperial Navy Air Force speed in magnificent formation toward an enemy base in the Southwest Pacific. These mighty warriors of the air have proven a nemesis to American hopes for a counter-offensive by utterly smashing their transport facilities in a series of furious bombing attacks in recent days. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

BRITAIN FACED WITH BIG DEBTS

Nation Is Assuming Debtor Status, Says Finance Chief Wood

Domei

LISBON, April 16.—That Britain is turning from a creditor to a debtor nation was disclosed by none other than British Finance Minister Sir H. Kingsley Wood in his report on Britain's wartime expenditures made today in the House of Commons.

Finance Minister Wood's message was to the following effect:

"Britain is still managing single-handed the anti-Axis wartime expenditures for the battle fronts stretching from Tunisia to Burma. As a result, the sum which Britain borrows annually from India, Egypt and other countries has reached from £400,000,000 to £500,000,000.

"Moreover, the Government's payment to foreign countries has reached a colossal sum due to the purchasing of materials and the hiring of ships from South American and other neutral countries. Britain's debt to foreign countries during the 1942 fiscal year totaled £630,000,000, while the total since 1940 is £2,185,000,000. In 1943, our foreign debt will reach £600,000,000.

"Britain's debt to foreign countries before the war was estimated at about £3,000,000,000 because of the accumulation of many years in the past. Under the current circumstances, this country is about to turn from a creditor into a debtor nation."

Given Polish Gold

Domei

LISBON, April 16.—At the request of the British Government the refugee Polish Government at London has transferred to Great Britain 3,000,000 ounces of gold in its possession on April 11, it was announced by the Finance Minister of the Polish Government, according to London

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Aoki May Visit F.I.C.

Domei

SAIGON, April 16.—It is believed here that Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki of Japan will also visit French Indo-China and confer with Governor-General Jean Decoux during his proposed trip to the south, and as his visit will be the first to be made by a Japanese Minister of State to French Indo-China, much is expected in the improvement of the relations between the two countries by his visit.

All quarters concerned in French Indo-China are expressing sincere welcome to Minister Aoki.

India Plans Bigger Provinces

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 16.—The Indian Government announced today that small provinces in India will be amalgamated with large provinces as a measure to give financial guarantee to the native inhabitants, it is reported from New Delhi.

Curtin Gloomy on Pacific War—Says Nippon Will Intensify Raids

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 15.—Surprised by the marked intensification of bombing raids on enemy bases in the Southwestern Pacific by the Japanese Forces, the Australian Government recently convoked an urgent Wartime National Defense Conference to deliberate on the situation in North Australia, it was reported by a Melbourne correspondent for the New York Times, according to information from New York.

At the said conference, Prime Minister John Curtin declared that the Japanese Air Units are superior to the air arms in Australia and that intensified bombings on the Solomon Islands and New Guinea in the near future must be expected.

According to field dispatches, the Japanese Forces still maintain strong air reserves, the report stated adding that they will continue large-scale bombing raids in the future.

It is reported in this connection that realizing the seriousness of the split in opinions between Government circles and authorities at the front, Washington circles have started rescrutinizing the existing situation.

U.S. Senators Worried

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 16.—Many members of the United States Congress have become seriously concerned over the controversy between the Australian Government and the Washington authorities regarding the dispatch of more military planes to the Southwestern Pacific area. Senator Albert Chandler, Democrat, declared today that he was going to point out to Congress that more attention must be paid to the development of the war in the Southwestern Pacific as follows:

"The position of United States forces in the Pacific war area is not at all favorable, and we should not blind ourselves to the danger in this direction. I am going to point out to Congress shortly that it is necessary for it to pay more attention to the progress of war in the Southwestern Pacific region."

Future Activities Set By E. Asia Medical Body

The officers of the East Asia Medical Society who are attending the second congress of the Society to be held at Tokyo for two days beginning this morning, met at the Koyokan, Shiba Park, yesterday afternoon, and decided to hold the third congress at Nanking at the eager wish of the Nanking Government, agreeing tentatively to hold the fourth congress in Manchoukuo.

The officers also resolved upon the following matters which are to be immediately put ino effect.

1. The Society's branches are to be opened in French Indo-China and Thailand.

2. As common subjects to be studied by all branches of the Society, the extermination of malaria and the measure for fighting tuberculosis and other epidemics in the Co-Prosperity Sphere are selected. Every branch is to appoint responsible members to conduct these studies, and the result of the study is to be submitted to next year's congress.

Study of Japanese Law Seen Popular in Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 16.—Japanese law which is being taught to native officials and lawyers here in response to demands of enthusiastic native intellectuals are proving a great success, it was learned today.

The courses now being taught here and in Semarang by the Japanese Military Administration authorities are, Japanese Constitution, Japanese Criminal Law and Japanese history, it was also learned.

According to the Japanese Military Administration, the courses are intended to train chiefly native judicial officials and lawyers. Courses also are being contemplated for the study of things Japanese, it was said.

Youth Mission Members Report on China Trip

Twenty-two members of the Japanese Youths' Mission who attended the Third Anniversary Celebration of the return of the National Government to Nanking on March 30 and returned here Thursday, headed by Kenjiro Suzuki, paid their respects at the Meiji and the Yasukuni Shrines, Friday morning.

Representing the party Mr. Suzuki, Hiromori Shigetoshi of Okayama and Miss Shizuko Suzuki of Kyoto then called at the Ministries of Education and the Greater East Asiatic Affairs as well as the National Service Association and the Chinese Embassy here to report their return.

At 1 p.m. a home-coming luncheon was held for the returning mission at the Nippon Seinen Kaikan at Aoyama with many notables attending.

During the course of the luncheon, Mr. Suzuki emphasized that youths of Japan, Manchoukuo and China must cooperate fully to aid in the speedy establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

U.S. Wheat Output Drops

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 15.—Although the wheat crop in the United States during the past winter was estimated at 558,551,000 bushels, or 14.9 bushels per acre, the actual production as of April 1 was 327,667,000 bushels, it is reported by Time, an American weekly, according to Washington reports. The maize crop was 1,395,112,000 bushels, while rye crop was 508,208,000 bushels.

British Demand Rejected

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, April 16.—The demand by the Special British Envoy to Afghanistan for the immediate surrender of all refugee Arab statesmen now in the country has been flatly rejected by the Afghan Government which stated that it was impossible to comply with such a request.

STAGGERING LOSS DEALT ENEMY IN S. W. PACIFIC BY IMPERIAL AIR UNITS

25 Transports, Four Warships Are Sunk--177 Planes Shot Down

The fatal losses sustained by the American forces in the Southwestern Pacific since the beginning of this month spell a very gloomy future for the enemy, inasmuch as tremendous numbers of men and colossal amounts of war supplies were lost along with the sinkings of numerous transports.

Since the Battle off Russell Island on April 1 in which crack fighters of the Imperial Air Force shot down as many as 47 enemy fighters at one stroke, the war in the Southwestern Pacific has come to assume the feature of "an offensive against enemy commissary lines on the sea." The war results scored by the Imperial Navy Air Units during the period from April 1 to 14 in their attacks against enemy supply bases and vessels lying at anchor clearly show that a serious blow has been dealt to the enemy's reinforcements and supply of arms and ammunition due to the severance of transportation lanes and that our aerial strength has been bolstered, thus turning the general war situation in our favor.

The sinkings of 25 enemy transports was a catastrophe for our foe because these losses mean the annihilation of 25,000 men, under the supposition that these transports are of the 5,000-ton class, on the average, and can each accomodate 1,000 men. In view of the prime importance of transportation in modern warfare, the above results are no less significant and brilliant than the sinkings of warships.

The composite war results, on the basis of the announcements issued by the Imperial Headquarters, achieved in the aerial battle staged near Russell Island on April 1, the Sea Battle off Florida Island on April 7, bombing raids on Oro Bay, New Guinea, on April 11, bombings on Port Moresby on April 12 and in the latest attack on Milne Bay, are as follows:

	Sunk	Damaged
Transports	25	3
Cruiser	1	0
Destroyers	2	1
Aircraft shot down.	177	

(Note: The above results do not include planes which were destroyed aground and small vessels sunk or damaged.)

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Knox Won't Disclose Fleets' Whereabouts

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 16.—At present the United States navy is comprised of seven fleets which are active in their respective operational areas, declared Navy Secretary Frank Knox in his press conference today. Queried as to where these seven fleets have been assigned, Knox evaded the issue by stating that the question, if it is seen proper to announce the names of all these fleets, will be decided upon after careful deliberation. To the question if the fleets have been assigned to every ocean, he replied in the negative. It is recalled in this connection that even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the American Navy Department had been making frantic efforts to increase its naval strength and announced that six fleets had been organized for the Southern Atlantic, Northern Atlantic, Pacific, Southwestern Pacific, Southeastern Pacific and Europe.

FOE'S AIR BASES IN CHINA RAIDED

Airfields in Chienou And Fukien Blasted--Red Units Mopped Up

Domei

NANKING, April 16.—All the necessary defensive measures are being taken to suppress the possible activities of enemy air forces stationed in China, while on the North China battlefronts the Imperial fighting services are carrying out mopping-up operations against the Chinese Communist army in close cooperation with the Chinese National Government troops, states the announcement issued today by the Japanese Expeditionary Army in China, reviewing the past one week's war situation.

Following the raids carried out upon enemy air bases in Hunan and Kiangsi at the end of March, Imperial Japanese Army planes attacked enemy air bases at Chienou, Fukien Province on April 8 and 13, according to the announcement.

Although there was much indication that enemy air forces were likely to start activities, continued the announcement, the Imperial Forces held them in check and are continually on the alert against new enemy moves.

In the meantime, in four provinces of Hopeh, Honan, Shansi and Shantung in North China, Imperial Forces are continuing their mop-up of the Chinese Communist troops, hand-in-hand with the National Government troops.

Worthy of special mention are the activities of General Sun Liang-cheng who joined the National Government in April of last year, reveals the announcement. General Sun now commands the crack unit of the National Government in operations against the Chinese Communist army on the new Yellow River front.

Cigarettes for Heroes

Domei

HSINKING, April 16.—Two million packages of special cigarettes named "Furusato" will be sent by the Manchoukuo Tobacco Control Association and Manchoukuo Tobacco Company for the men of the Japanese Imperial Army who are guarding the North, it was learned today.

The tobacco has been named "Furusato" which means birthplace by Ulo Tomizawa, noted Japanese author.

Wilson Reaches Ankara

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 16.—General Henry W. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in Middle East, reached Ankara today from Cairo, according to Ankara reports.

SPAIN WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT BOLSHEVISM

Red Menace Is Worse Than War, Says Jordana

Domei

BARCELONA, April 16.—Spain will always combat Bolshevism, the world's greatest enemy, declared Foreign Minister Francisco Gomez Jordana of Spain today, in his speech delivered at the celebration feting the 450th anniversary of the return of Cristopher Columbus after he had discovered America.

"Spain sponsored the cruise of Columbus because of its Christian ideals and it maintains the same attitude today," the Spanish Foreign Minister said in his address adding, "Communism is the greatest threat to Christian ideals and Spain fought the civil war at a great sacrifice so as to eradicate this threat.

While the attention of the whole world is directed toward the war, the Bolshevists are carrying out an intrigue for world revolution behind our backs. We should never forget, even for a moment, that a Bolshevik revolution is more dreadful than the most cruelest war.

"Spain is still fighting Bolshevism, which it regards as the world's greatest enemy. The present Government is not based on so-called totalitarianism, but on Spain's own ideals. Thus, though Spain does not fear war for the sake of its own honor and independence, it is following a neutral policy and will not hesitate to positively exert its efforts for the realization of world peace."

BA MAW LAUDS NIPPON SPIRIT

Tells Rangoon Press Impressions Gained During Visit to Japan

Yomiuri-Hochi

RANGOON, April 16.—Upon his return to Burma from his long trip to Japan, Dr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, the man now having the honor of founding a State for the Burmese ahead of the other races in the Southern Regions, worshipped at the Shue Dagong Pagoda to offer his thanks for his safe return and gathered the different Secretaries of the Administrative Council to report on the results of his visit to the leader of East Asia, Japan, thereby starting steady preparations to found new Burma.

When interviewed by your correspondent this afternoon, Dr. Ba Maw expressed the impressions he gained in Japan as follows:

"Though it was in spring, I was somewhat surprised at the cold in Japan. I heartily appreciate the warm attitude the 100,000,000 people of Japan showed to us during our visit. Also, I was deeply impressed by the beauty of Japan.

"I saw the plain woodworks of the Grand Shrines of Ise. In what Bruno Taut had admired as the noblest style of architecture in the world, I also felt the ideal perfection of beauty embodied therein. I witnessed plain beauty in the Japanese women, too. Their looks and the color of their clothes were in perfect harmony. I even felt that the technique in the make-up of ladies in Paris might be no match for the purified technique of Japanese ladies. I also found the same beauty in the tea cult and kabuki plays. I think what has developed from this plain beuaty has been embodied in Japan's truthful sense of morality.

"Paying homage to the Honganji Temple in Kyoto, I conversed with Tomoko Otani, wife of the Chief Abbot of the Temple. Here, too, I felt the indescribable intimacy of blood as I have been brought up in a Buddhist country. The Chief Abbot said, 'Japan and Burma are Buddhist countries. I wish you will send many Burmese priests to Nippon.' I was much moved.

"I found the strength of Japan in young men walking in the streets of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and other cities. Especially, the severe discipline and training of workers in factory in Tokyo was deeply impressed on my mind. When I inspected the young men's school of this factory, as many as 1,000 young men staged a very fine march-past under orders of an instructor. This perfect training was surprising, indeed. Japan's invincibility dwells not only in fighting men but in youngsters having charge of production.

"I intend to adopt Japan's good points which were impressed on my mind through our tour in Japan. I should like to call to the Burmese youths; 'Work with your feet fixed firmly on the ground, be loyal and put up with training.'"

Luftwaffe Hits Enemy in Kuban, Tunisia Fronts

(Continued from Page 1)

ous direct hits on the wharf and warehouses there.

60 Soviet Planes Downed

On the eastern front, German air forces shot down or destroyed on ground 60 Soviet planes yesterday. The Germans lost two planes, according to authorities.

Artillery Duel Waged

Domei

ROME, April 16.—The Italian High Command announced as follows today:

The battle on the Tunisian Front was featured by vigorous artillery activities on both sides while local battles were also staged with much intensity. Axis air forces achieved remarkable results in their bombings on enemy motorized corps, highway junctions and harbor facilities. The Italian air force shot down two enemy planes in the central sector.

American four-engined bombers dropped explosives and incendiary bombs on Naples, Palermo, Catania, Messina and other places yesterday afternoon, causing casualties of 102 dead and 115 wounded among the citizens. Four of the invading enemy planes were shot down by Italian aircraft and by anti-aircraft gunfire.

Spain's Population Increases

Domei

MADRID, April 15.—According to the Census Bureau of the Spanish Government, the population of Spain has increased from 24,600,000 as at 1935 to 26,100,000 for 1941.

Temple Broadcast Shows Ignorance

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diers tied to their rifles.

The same circles admitted that from 20 to 30 per cent of the Indian troops are composed of men who really volunteered for the sake of taking up arms, but that these men are zealous patriots who realized that the sole way for them to come in possession of arms with which to fight for their deeply cherished independence was by joining the British Army.

There are numerous radicals within the National Congress Party today who wish to extricate themselves from the non-resistance policy of Mahatma Gandhi. To these and especially to the youths, Subhas Chandra Bose issued orders that they should join the army "for the sake of the country."

"What else can the Indians be expected to do when they are prohibited by law even to carry clubs more than a foot long?" asked the informed circles.

The Hindu Mahasaba Party even resolved in its party conference that the Indian people should join the armed forces in order that they might learn about warfare and thus establish a military foundation to the strength of India. The fact that the Mahasaba Party is nevertheless, faithful to the anti-British movement of Mahatma Gandhi, was stressed by these circles.

Reason for Volunteering

"There is no shortage of man, no lack of willing fighters in India," they said, echoing the statement made by Brooke Temple. As another powerful evidence of the presence of "willing fighters" in India and plenty of them, the same circles pointed to the numerous reports which leak from time to time through the strict censorship placed over India regarding the occurrence of periodical disturbances within the British Army in India.

The liberal American information vender probably boasts of the growing production rate of India on the presupposition that the British rule in that country will continue for some time or that even if the British rule should crumble, the Americans will succeed in the rule of India. It is suggested that he should study again his history of the world and should open his eyes to what is happening in India today. And as for what will happen after the crumbling of the British rule, the same circles quoted the resolution passed by the National Congress Party, the "greatest party in India (sic Leopold Amery, British Secretary for India), to the following effect: "After British rule has been withdrawn, we will follow a strict policy of neutrality."

But neutrality is a privilege only of the strong in the present world, the same circles asserted, as Britain and the United States should know best, and that is why, they added, Japan notes with high elation the numerous "volunteers" entering the Indian Army and the fast progress in production being carried out by India.

U.S. Uniforms Made

The informed circles thanked Brooke Temple for his highly enlightening information that the Indian textile mills are now turning out uniforms for the American soldiers in India as throwing much light on the way the American lease-lend program is being worked out in India. They said that it is not much of a credit to the Americans that the Indian textile mills should be operating night and day in order to turn out uniforms for them while 370,000,000 of the 400-million Indian people are suffering solely with a single strip of cheap cloth.

Furthermore, these uniforms are being paid by India for the lease-lend debt of the British Army, and so the United States needs to pay not a single penny in compensation to India.

The informed circles quoted the witty American maxim, "There must be a nigger in the woodpile" and add again as the Americans say it, "Somebody is being left holding the bag."

"The nigger in the woodpile" cannot be chased out and the Indian people can fill the "bags in their hands" only when they succeed in winning their independence, with the arms which are being lent through the lease-lend administration they said.

This one fact alone is enough to show that the policy which the United States is taking in India is no different from the British policy of suppression, continued the informed circles.

They lauded the foresight of Mahatma Gandhi who prophesied in June of last year when the American troops began to arrive in India, "The foreign troops who come to India are not coming to liberate India but to continue the country's condition of slavery."

Designated War Areas

Domei

LISBON, April 16.—Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy today signed an order designating Sicily, Sardinia and other islands in the vicinity as areas under military operation, according to British reports from London.

JAVA TO BUILD WAR MUSEUM

Plans Being Pushed For Commemorating Drive at Lembang

Domei

BANDOENG, April 16.—A museum to house commemorative articles of the Java Campaign will be constructed within the Isola Hotel at Lambang, north of Bandoeng, it was revealed here today.

The museum will exhibit in panoramic and photographic forms the scenes of large groups of Japanese transports speeding toward Java, of the Japanese landings at Bandoeng, Kragan and other points, the fierce battles at Kalidjatic, Lembang and other places and the historic meeting between Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Java, and Lieutenant-General H. ter Poorten, Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch East-Indies Army.

In addition, the museum will contain "flying fortresses" and Curtiss-Hawks shot down by Japanese airmen, cannons, rifles and other war trophies. Preparations are now being made for the collection of these war memorials by the Propaganda Department of the Java Military Administration.

The Isola Hotel is an historic spot where a severe battle was fought in connection with the capture of Bandoeng. Standing like an old castle on a hill at Lembang, in the outskirt of Bandoeng the five-storied hotel was in pre-war days the palatial stopping-place of tourists from various parts of the world. In view of the strategic position of Lembang as the gate-way to Bandoeng, the enemy installed in this hotel anti-aircraft guns and machine-guns, which, however, proved futile in the face of the terrific attack of the Japanese Forces. It was here that a staff officer of the Japanese Forces met the enemy commander on March 9, 1942, and negotiations were conducted for the wholesale surrender of the Dutch East-Indies Army on the following day.

Staggering Loss Dealt Enemy in S. W. Pacific By Imperial Air Units

(Continued from Page 1)

Our losses were 26 planes either self-blasted or those that have not returned.

Milne Bay Raid Told

A vivid account of the devastating aerial attacks of the Imperial Naval Air Units on Milne Bay, at the eastern extremity of New Guinea on April 14, in which 11 enemy vessels were sent to Davy Jones' Locker and 44 hostile planes shot down in aerial duels, is given by the Asahi as follows:

"Early on the morning of April 14, reconnoitering planes of the Imperial Navy Air Units took off from an unnamed base on their mission of searching for preys for Japanese bombers and fighters.

"As the reconnaissance planes sped their way over the blue waters of the South Pacific, a part of New Guinea came into our range of view. Our aircraft headed toward Milne Bay. The move was evidently a very dangerous one, for there are always enemy aircraft in such an important enemy base as Milne Bay, awaiting the coming of Japanese warplanes.

"Presently, a report was received from one of our scout planes stating that something which looked like enemy warcraft were seen near the mouth of Milne Bay. As our plane approached nearer, we caught sight of a large enemy convoy comprising more than a dozen transports about to enter the port. Immediately, the report was sent to the base.

"No sooner had the dispatch reached the base than the fighters and bombers which had been holding themselves in readiness, tookoff for attack. A large formation was soon organized with the commander's plane at its head and sped directly to Milne Bay.

"The weather was not very favorable, the course of flight being hindered by rain clouds. The Japanese raiders, however, made a speedy advance, in spectacular formation.

Bombing Begun

"Having reached the sky over Milne Bay at a certain hour, the raiders instantly started unleashing their deadly missiles of destruction over enemy transports in the harbor. As the bombs dropped one after another, spouts of black smoke were seen rising from one of the enemy vessels.

"Presently, the enemy anti-aircraft guns began to roar, while Curtiss P-38, P-39 and P-40 fighters came up to attack our planes. Severe aerial combats ensued. One after another, the enemy fighter planes dropped into the sea and the thick jungle, trailing flame and smoke.

"Meanwhile, another group of Japanese raiders attacked Rabi Airfield. They bombed and machine-gunned enemy fuel depots and barracks there and also staged intense aerial duels with enemy fighters that dared to attack them.

"After the engagements, the results were confirmed as follows: three large-sized (8,000 tons) enemy transports, and one middle-sized (5,000 tons) transport instantaneously sunk and two large-sized transports, four middle-sized and one small-sized (3,000 tons) cargo-boats set ablaze and sunk, making a total of 1' vessels. These transports had been fully loaded with men, war supplies, fuel and foodstuff.

"Our winged raiders not only smashed these cargo-boats but also attacked and destroyed several small enemy vessels which were plying the adjoining waters or were lying at anchor. The losses inflicted on the enemy air force comprised 44 planes shot down in air duels and more than a dozen planes destroyed on the ground. Our losses were five aircraft."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

this system was already embodied in the Outlines of the New Economic Structure of December, 1940, so that it is not an entirely novel idea. Although it is not encouragement by actual cash awards, a similar idea is contained in the special distribution of sake, tobacco, sugar and miso at present enforced. For a time the opinion was held that to encourage producers by alluring them with cash or goods awards so that they would put greater energy into the work of increasing production was too materialistic and liable rather to impair the development of total national strength and there is a modicum of truth in this criticism.

At the same time, it must be remembered that the actual world of the living is not inhabited by saints and sages alone. We must at times appeal to the personal interests of people in order to achieve the big aim in view. In this sense, the price award system will be useful. In fact, we expect many results to be derived from the system, with producers encouraged to devise new methods or put forth additional energy to increase the volume of production of vital materials or improve the quality of the products.

It is important, however, that the Government should bear in mind that the encouragement system is merely a means to an end. It should strictly guard against any undue emphasis on it or any abuse of it so as not to create the feeling of discrimination against producers who are not engaged in the production of specially-designated articles but who are nevertheless contributing to the nation just as well as such producers. It is hoped that the spirit of public service that is the mainstay of total strength would continue to be emphasized.

As regards the system itself, there are no special points of interest. Only, it seems that the Government intends to include among those who receive a share of the special price awards the shareholders of a company besides the executives, office staff and plant workers. Since the awards are to go to those who have directly participated in the increase of production, it seems rather far-fetched to include shareholders among them. Also to exempt such awards from taxes seems putting it on too thick.

In regard to the parallel price system revision, there are certain points that are doubtful. In the last three or four years, the parallel price system has been availed of in order to reconcile the needs of increased production with the contradictory policy of maintaining a low price level so as to prevent the vicious spiral. Now the revision is intended to permit higher prices in case "where inflationary effects can be shut off or where such effects are insignificant." It is not necessarily clear exactly on what grounds the Government has shifted to such a view. Perhaps it is thought that the consumer of manufactures of the second or third stage of processing would absorb whatever raise in prices made, so that the vicious spiral can be prevented. But if so such a measure should have been adopted when business rationalization has not yet been so thorough and when there has been more waste in consumption. To adopt a dual price system of this nature at this juncture may give the wrong impression. At any rate, since the amount involved is not very considerable, would it not be wiser diplomatically, politically and economically to leave the parallel price system as it is even if supposing that more or less rise in prices may result?

Britain Faced With Big Debts

(Continued from Page 1)

reports.

The above gold transferred to Britain by the refugee Polish Government constitutes two-thirds of gold held by the Belgian National Bank at the time of the downfall of Belgium, and was carried out to the United States and Britain upon the advance of German forces into Belgium. The remaining one-third was taken to France and upon the surrender of France to Germany it was handed to Germany by the Vichy Government.

AID FOR CHIANG SEEN DIFFICULT

Scant Help Possible For Chungking Cause, Says British Scribe

Domei

LISBON, April 16.—The increasing difficulty of sending aid to Chungking is reported by the Manchester Guardian's correspondent at Chungking, who is now visiting India.

"The Chungking regime is seriously concerned over the extent of aid it expects from the outside under present conditions," the correspondent reported. "In the frontier regions the weather is seldom clear. Even in good weather the area is regarded as the most difficult stretch for flying as planes must negotiate the Himalayas for which there are no chartered maps. Thus, the capacity for air transportation naturally is greatly restricted.

"Then if one flies westward at a low altitude over the dense forests running from Burma to Assam he will realize how difficult it is for anti-Axis nations to reopen the Burma route. For the opening of a military road through Western Burma, much material and workers must be made available. It is because of this that the anti-Axis forces suffered great difficulties in their recent operations.

"Even if the Burma route is reopened, the number of Chungking troops that can be equipped by the anti-Axis forces will be very small, even less than the British forces now operating in the Arakan district. The supplies now being sent regularly every month to the British and Indian troops in the Arakan district top by several times the highest record of shipments by the Burma route to Chungking.

"Formerly it was believed that with the reopening of the Burma route, the supply of war necessities to Chungking would be fundamentally improved, but as far as I have learned through investigation, such a belief is wrong. Even if the Burma route is reopened, shipment of arms and supplies to Chungking will not be over 10,000 tons a month, as long as ports in India and Southern China are barred from use by anti-Axis forces."

Concerning the situation in India, the correspondent also said that the Indian Government is eagerly desiring the recovery of Burma because it would not only give spiritual encouragement to Chungking, but also because Burma has a great strategic value in the war against Japan. Also the Indian government desires the rich resources of oil and rice in Burma.

China Forms Bankers' Body

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 16.—In order to render maximum cooperation in their banking business, the various banks established in the Shanghai Western Area have inaugurated the Shanghai Western Area Bankers' Association. More than 20 banks have already become members of this organization.

Pineapple Leaf Found Good Fiber Material

Domei

SHONAN, April 16.—A process by which the leaves of pineapples, hitherto thrown away, can be made into a strong fiber, has been discovered by an expert here of the Mitsui Bussan Company, and will be industrialized shortly, it was learned here today.

The process, consisting of taking the pure fibrous matter of the leaves and then turning out a twisted thread through rinsing and drying was discovered by Mr. Hirooka of the Shonan branch of the Mitsui Bussan, following experiments carried out since last October.

The fiber thus obtained may be used in the manufacture of belts, hosing and tires for bicycles. It may also be used for making cloth by weaving it with cotton thread.

Tests in manufacturing cloth are now being carried out in Tokyo with good results.

In Shonan, the banana leaf fiber will be first used in the manufacture of fishing nets and hosing, it was further revealed.

Nippon Buddhists Slated To Study in Indo-China

Through the good offices of the Education and the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries, six students representing various Buddhist sects here will be sent to French Indo-China under the leadership of Shundo Tachibana, former president of Kamazawa University, in the near future by the Nippon Buddhists' Association.

The group including, Risho Sato, Eifu Iizuka, Soken Suzuki, Shozo Ogino, Kyogo Sasaki, and Gyokai Mikuni will conduct researches in the Buddhistic culture of French Indo-China and Annam culture for a period of two years.

While in French Indo-China, the students also will devote their energies to the consolidation of amicable relations between Japan and French Indo-China, propagation of ideals of the East Asiatic new order, and instruction on the Japanese language.

Army Chiefs for Africa

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 15.—The Brazilian Government will send a military mission consisting of eight generals to North Africa soon, it is officially announced today, according to Rio de Janeiro reports.

Already General Eduardo Gomez is stationed at the United States Army Headquarters at Algiers as the Brazilian military representative, but with the dispatch of the coming military mission, the cooperation of the American and Brazilian forces is to be made closer.

British Tanker Aground

Domei

LISBON, April 15.—One British oil tanker of 10,000 tons is reported to have run aground near Algeciras, according to a report from Algeciras. The tanker seems to have been severed from her anchorage at Gibralter in a storm. At present, several tug-boats are working to free the tanker, but the oil is believed to have been entirely lost.

JAVA'S SCHOOLS SHOW PROGRESS

Isle Has Over 12,000 Institutes--Demand For Education Grows

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 14.—Viewed from the standpoint of progress in educational reform and the growing collaboration of overseas Chinese alone, reconstruction work in Java has advanced by big strides.

National schools in Java, as in Japan, began their new term in April. Reopened in April last year, native national, middle, normal and business schools, as well as teachers' training institutes have increased their number by leaps and bounds, until now native national schools alone total over 12,000 throughout the island.

Because of the growing enthusiasm of native children for study, even the present schools are not sufficient to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of prospective students and the Japanese Military Administration headquarters has adopted the system of double session for schools.

As one example of the growing desire for education, with opening of the April term, 1,600 applications were filed against the admission of 150 students in one school. According to an investigation by the education authorities, the island shows an average of three times as many applicants as can be admitted into schools.

Meanwhile, the National Government of China's determination to perish or survive with Japan following its entry into the current war, has been reflected in the attitude of 1,200,000 Chinese overseas merchants in Java.

Casting aside their lukewarm attitude, Chinese overseas merchants are collaborating positively with the Japanese authorities for smooth circulation of commodities, control of prices, and complete payment of taxes.

Particularly noticeable regarding the activities of Chinese merchants is the organization of associations with each state as a unit for the purpose of more, effective cooperation with the military authorities.

Meantime, an incident in which Japanese authorities played a prominent part has occurred which has pleased religious-minded natives.

At the outset of the current war, the fleeing Dutch authorities carried away from Surabaya 26 images of Buddha which had been objects of worship by the natives for several hundred years. The images called "Silent Sitting Buddhas" were carved over 650 years ago in India and represent the brilliant culture of the period.

Investigations by Japanese authorities resulted in tracking down the stolen images, and on April 9, all the Buddhas were safely dug up under Japanese supervision at a certain point at Surabaya.

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Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and Come Out Victorious

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ASIAN DOCTORS TO MEET TODAY AT TEIDAI HALL

Many Savants From Sphere Attending 2nd East Asia Medical Congress

CHU TO GIVE LECTURE

Chinese Foreign Minister To Speak on 'Physical Culture and Hygiene'

Participated in by prominent savants of the medical science in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the second East Asia Medical Congress will hold a two-day session today with the opening ceremony conducted at the grand lecture hall of Tokyo Imperial University at 8 a.m. The first conference was held in March of last year following the founding of the Congress.

Following the ceremony, a series of medical lectures will be delivered by many celebrated medical scientists of Japan, Manchoukuo, Chosen, Taiwan, China, Mengchiang and other regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

At the meeting, French Indo-China is being represented by three scientists, Thailand by five; the Philippines by three, 29 are listed from Central China, 10 from North China, two from Mengchiang, 21 from Manchoukuo; two from Taiwan and two from Chosen.

Dr. Chu to Speak

Among the leading lecturers to address the session is Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, who on Sunday is scheduled to make a special lecture on the subject 'Physical Training and Hygiene.' He will represent the medical circles of Central China.

Dr. Kurata Morishima, Professor Emeritus of Kyoto Imperial University, who presided at last year's function as chairman, suddenly died of illness recently and as the result, Dr. Yoneji Miyagawa of the Bacteriological Research Institute of Tokyo is presiding at this year's meeting in the capacity as chief secretary of the Congress.

Last night, all the members were invited to an elaborate dinner, which was held at the Maple Club, Koyokan, at Shiba Park under the sponsorship of the chairman of the Congress.

According to the program outlined, the members have been invited to a luncheon today, which is being promoted under the sponsorship of the president of the Dojinkai, or the Society of Universal Charity. Tonight, they are being invited to a dinner given by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

On Sunday, the members will attend the Congress and the Minister of Education Dr. Kunihiko Hashida will entertain them at a luncheon party on the same day. The chairman of the East Asia Medical Congress will again invite the visitors to a dinner on the same night.

On Monday, the visiting scientists will be invited to a theatrical performance at the Kabuki-za. At night, the chairman of the Japan Division of the Congress will invite them to a dinner party.

On April 20, the party will visit Nikko leaving Kaminarimon Station at 8 a.m. They will return back to the capital at 7:07 p.m.

To See Capital Sights

On April 21, all the members will do the sights in the capital. At night, the president of the Japan East Asia Development Federation will invite them to a banquet.

The party will leave Tokyo Station at 8:25 a.m. on April 22 and will arrive at Odawara at 10:17 a.m. The visitors will change car there for Hakone, the noted hot spring resort, to spend the night.

On April 23, the members will leave Odawara for Nagoya, arriving there at about 4:30 p.m. They will stop there overnight.

The Grand Shrines of Ise will be visited by the party on April 24. They will leave Nagoya at 11:06 a.m. on the same day for Ujiyamada arriving there at 2:26 p.m. They will stop overnight at Futami not far from Ujiyamada and see the famous "Twin Rocks" there.

The party will proceed to Nara on April 25, leaving Futami at 7:43 a.m. and arriving at the destination at 11:40 o'clock on the same morning. In the afternoon, they will

(Continued on Page 2)

Recapture of Burma Road Held Virtually Impossible by Writer

Anti-Axis Forces Must First Gain Mastery of Air and Sea of Bengal Bay, Avers Stein, Chungking Scribe for U.S. Paper

The wresting of the Burma Road from the Japanese Army Forces is impossible without the reoccupation of Rangoon and the anti-Axis forces have begun to be conscious of this of late, according to Gunther Stein, Chungking correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, in a dispatch to his paper, says a Shanghai dispatch to the Mainichi.

Stein, who was formerly a foreign correspondent in Tokyo, has pointed out the absolute difficulty of recapturing the Burma Road without acquiring not only the mastery of the air but the sea of the Bay of Bengal by the anti-Axis forces.

A large-scale offensive instituted by the Japanese Army Forces against the Anglo-Indian troops on the Indo-Burmese border is being continued with unremitting vigor and successive great results, Stein's dispatch said. The Japanese operations have not only stricken terror into the heart of the Anglo-Indian forces but shattered to pieces all hopes of the Chungking regime to retake the Burma Road. The capture of British Brigadier-General Cavendish on the foremost line has considerably disappointed the enemy.

The Mainichi dispatch quotes Stein as reporting from Chungking: "About two-thirds of the Burma Road, from Rangoon to Chungking, still are under the control of Chungking. There was a time when this 400-mile road was filled with trucks laden with war materials, but today only a small number of carts and coolies are seen there. Sometimes, trucks are seen on the road, but they carry wounded soldiers from the Salween front. No traffic is seen at night, because the road is exposed to the raids of Japanese planes during the daytime. Japanese bombing on the Salween front is increasing in intensity daily. How difficult the retaking of the Burma Road can be seen from this situation.

"The anti-Axis countries have begun to realize that the wresting of the Burma Road rests on the reoccupation of Rangoon first of all. Without acquiring the mastery of the air and sea over the Bay of Bengal, the retaking of that road is absolutely hopeless.

"On the other hand, the Japanese Forces are firmly entrenched with a small number of troops in the area between Lashio and the Salween River. The rainy season on which the anti-Axis forces are solely depending will prove no obstacle to the daring march of the Japanese Forces.

"The reason why Japan tries to secure Burma so stubbornly is due to the fact that that country knows well the strategic and economic importance of Burma. It is no exaggeration to say that the occupation of Burma is the most important result scored by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia. On the other hand, Chungking keenly feels the pinch of the loss of the Burma Road with the development of the world war situation."

UNREST REPORTED MOUNTING IN INDIA

Death Sentence to 4 Patriots And British Defeat on Burma Border Are Reasons

With the sentencing to death of four Indian patriots suspected of violence and because of the miserable British defeat on the Indo-Burmese border and other serious developments, unrest in India is growing at an increasing tempo, an April 15 Lisbon report to Domei reveals.

Transportation strikes and raging violence have broken out at numerous localities and added to this, the lack of food has become critical. The food situation is especially dangerous in Bengal Province, the report said.

According to reports from London reaching Lisbon, Leopold S. Amery, secretary of state for India, reporting on the recent Indian political situation in Parliament on Thursday, stated, concerning the transportation strikes and critical food situation, "In the last three months there have been 61 cases of strikes and violence connected with transportation facilities. Of that number four were especially of the malignant type

(Continued on Page 2)

CHUNGKING GENERAL DISGUSTED WITH U.S.

Comes Home After Getting Cool Reception

Domei

CANTON, April 16.—Completely disgusted and disillusioned by the cold, indifferent attitude which he received at the hands of the United States, General Hsiung Shih-hui, Chungking's military envoy to the United States and Great Britain, returned to Chungking yesterday morning by air via Kunming, according to a Chungking dispatch received here.

The dispatch further stated that General Hsiung immediately called on Chiang Kai-shek to report on conditions in the United States and Great Britain and the military strategy of the anti-Axis Powers.

It will be recalled that General Hsiung was dispatched in the spring of last year as Chungking's military envoy to the United States and Great Britain. However, he was treated very coolly there and was not privileged to attend all the military conferences of the anti-Axis Powers.

U.S. LOSSES HEAVY IN MEN AND PLANES

Air Commodores Harold George, Case Walker, Howard Raimey Killed in S.W. Pacific

The United States air forces have lost countless aircraft under the fierce assaults of the Imperial Air Units in the Southwestern Pacific but the American losses are also accompanied by equally large casualties among the flyers, including the deaths of three ranking officers of the American air forces to date, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

According to the April 12 edition of the American Magazine, Air Commodore Harold George was killed last year in an aerial mishap at Port Darwin, while Air Commodore Case Walker, commander of the 5th Air Squadron, was killed in action during the raid on Rabaul last January.

Lieutenant-General George S. Kenny, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis air forces in the Southwestern Pacific, immediately called Air Commodore Howard K. Raimey from the air base in Hawaii to succeed Walker, but Raimey was also killed in action several weeks after assuming command of the 5th Air Squadron, the American Magazine disclosed.

Stimson Admits Gravity

The American authorities are in no way ignoring the Pacific war situation, claimed United States Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson at a press interview on Thursday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei which relayed a wire from Washington.

Under pressure of the intensified operations of the Imperial Air Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, the anti-Axis leaders in this area have been making pathetic appeals for military aid, and recently Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt has been making direct negotiations with President Roosevelt in Washington in the hope of explaining the gravity of the war situation in the Pacific.

Secretary Stimson's statement at the press conference on Thursday is in gist as follows:

"It is natural that the anti-Axis leaders in the Southwestern Pacific should feel, above all persons, the omnipresence of the dangers which overshadow that area most keenly."

PRICE MEASURES FOR INCREASING OUTPUT PASSED

Cabinet Gives Approval At Session—To Stabilize Price

SUZUKI OUTLINES DETAIL

Producers of Vital Goods Benefited—Low Cost of Production Stressed

Emergency price measures designed to boost industrial productivity and to stabilize the price level were approved by the Cabinet which met in a regular session on Friday and the essential points of the measures, three in number, were published by the Board of Information at 4 p.m. the same day.

As the price problem had assumed added importance with the progress of war, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, and Naoki Hoshino, chief secretary of the Cabinet, considered it in a series of conferences as a result of which they obtained draft schemes and accordingly they were brought up at the Cabinet meeting on Friday.

At this meeting, Lieutenant-General Suzuki explained in detail (1) the preamble to the emergency price measures, (2) essential points of the emergency price measures and (3) essential points of the price award system. These plan embody the policy explained by Lieutenant-General Suzuki and Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and other economic ministers in reply to interpellations in the 81st session of the Imperial Diet and the fundamental principle of low price level explained by the Commerce and Industry Minister at the gubernatorial conference.

The preamble states that the emergency price measures are aimed at guaranteeing appropriate producers' prices for those producers, who are turning out materials of vital importance for both war and daily life on the basis of planned production. This is in accordance with the State's aims at granting special awards to those, who have succeeded in increasing the production of specially-designated materials so that obstacles to productivity expansion so far as prices are concerned may be removed and at maintaining, on the whole, the existing level of prices. For, this a price adjustment compensation system will be adopted.

The invocation of the price adjustment compensation system is to be limited to the particularly important goods, while, in principle, price adjustment agencies will be instituted for respective classes of goods, which will purchase from the producers their products at appropriate producers' prices and sell them to consumers at consumers' prices in accordance with the current price level. This means that while the producers will be assured appropriate prices, they will sell their products, on the whole, at the prices hitherto charged. The compensation system will enable proper adjust-

(Continued on Page 2)

MINISTER AOKI LEAVES TOKYO FOR SOUTH TRIP

Chief of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry to Visit South China

TOJO IN TEMPORARY CHARGE

Visitor to Study Conditions in Sphere, Bolster Administration Set-Up

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, left Tokyo at 8 a.m. Friday for South China and various other countries in the Southern Regions, according to the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry in an announcement made at 4 p.m. the same day.

While Minister Aoki is away, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo will take charge temporarily of matters under the jurisdiction of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, said an announcement made by the Board of Information at 4 p.m. the same day.

In going to the South, Minister Aoki has had a desire cherished by him for a long time realized. He was eager to visit South China and the Southern Regions from the very moment he became Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs upon the establishment of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry on November 1, 1942.

Many things intervened between him and the realization of his long cherished desire to go and see things for himself in China and other regions of Greater East Asia in the South.

Among them were the Diet sessions, orientation of the new policy toward China in consequence of the entry of China into the War of Greater East Asia, the coming of Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma to Japan, and the visit to Japan of Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, as Special Envoy of the National Government of China.

During his travel, Minister Aoki will observe the state of mind of various races and tribes in South China and in the Southern Regions. He will take special note of the various programs of reconstruction, which are progressing in the Southern Regions. Moreover, he will take the occasion to call at the branch offices of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry in the South.

Another purpose of his southern trip is to arrange closer cooperation with the Army and Naval Forces and the military administrative machinery in the occupied regions.

There are indications that on the way to the South he will stop in Thailand and French Indo-China and have talks with the authorities there with a view to strengthening the ties that bind Japan and these countries.

Minister Aoki was accompanied on the trip by five members; they being Major-General Takeo Imai of the Council Room of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, Ki-

(Continued on Page 2)

Faithful Dog Leads Blind War Hero Into Street-Car to Break Cast-Iron Rule

The tinkling of a silvery bell suddenly caused all the passengers in the Aoyama-Ryogoku street-car to start up as it halted at one of the stops on the line on Thursday. Such a noise had never been heard inside a street-car before. The next moment the passengers were astounded to see a huge, shaggy German police dog leap into the car. Never in the history of street-cars had a dog been known to jump in of its own accord into this city vehicle.

Fixed to the collar of the dog was a leash, and at the other end of this leash was a modestly clad gentleman. On the chest of this gentleman glittered the Sho-i Gunjin Kisho—the Medal of the Wounded Warrior, and round his eyes was a white bandage.

The passengers later learned that the gentleman was Special Sergeant-Major Ukichi Yamamoto of Osaka, who had come to Tokyo with his beloved dog, Bodoh. Bodoh was friend and guide to his blind master, and when the Sergeant-Major visited Tokyo, the street-car authorities issued a special permit which allowed this dog to break the hitherto unbroken rule of all street-car lines in the country.

Two years ago Special Sergeant-Major Yamamoto had lost his eyes in a fierce battle in Central China. Hearing that in Germany trained dogs were used as escorts of blinded heroes, he set about to train his dog. And now Bodoh is able to lead his blind master everywhere, even through the most crowded thoroughfares. At the single word "house" the dog will lead his master home, no matter how far they may be from it.

The bonds between Bodoh and his master are almost human, and are enough to make any observer weep in silence. They were enough to make the authorities willingly let a four-footed animal break their most rigidly observed rule—"No animals allowed in street-cars."

Special Sergeant-Major Yamamoto returned to Osaka the same night, guided by his faithful and intelligent dog, Bodoh.

11 ENEMY VESSELS SUNK, 54 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED IN RAIDS ON NEW GUINEA

Off to Another Bombardment

Clad in special aviation uniforms suited to the heat of the tropics, the members of a bomber squadron shown above are walking toward their planes, off to another death-dealing bombardment of the enemy. Photo taken at an undisclosed base in South Pacific.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Navy Eagles Swoop Down On Transports in Milne Bay

RABI AIRFIELD IS HIT

44 Hostile Planes Shot Down In Air Duel; Military Establishments Damaged

Continuing their devastating attacks on enemy bases in the South Pacific, which have been intensified of late, Imperial Naval Air Units on April 14 swooped down on the enemy supply base at Milne Bay, at the eastern extremity of New Guinea, and the Rabi airfield, and sank 11 enemy transports and either shot down or destroyed aground at least 54 enemy planes, according to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Friday.

Several other small warcraft of the enemy were destroyed while five military establishments were blasted and set ablaze, the communique added.

The communique follows:

"Imperial Navy Air Units on April 14 on reconnaissance discovered the arrival of an enemy transport fleet in Milne Bay, New Guinea, and mass-raided it. Another Unit made a surprise attack on the Rabi airfield. The following results have been scored:

"Sank—4 transports
Sank after suffering heavy damage and set ablaze—7 transports
Destroyed—Several small warcraft
Shot down—44 planes
Destroyed on the ground—10-odd planes
Military establishments blasted and set ablaze at 5 places
Japanese loss during this period:
5 planes self-blasted."

Enemy Admits Losses

Unable to keep secret the great damage suffered by its transport fleet in Milne Bay from the intensive air raid by the Japanese Naval Air Units on April 14, the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on April 15 made public part of its losses, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei. The announcement of the anti-Axis headquarters follows:

"Japanese Air Forces mass-raided Milne Bay at the eastern extremity of Papuan Peninsula in New Guinea on April 14. A large-scale air combat ensued between the raiders and American Lightning and Australian War Hawk fighters. The Japanese planes bombed harbor facilities and inflicted damage on four small-typed merchant vessels, one of which ran aground itself. The air raid amply manifests the fact that the Japanese Forces are expecting to gain mastery of the air in the Southwestern Pacific through their persistent efforts. This raid will have to be connected with the raids conducted by the Japanese Forces on anti-Axis ships at Oro Bay, Port Moresby and off Guadalcanal Island in the Solomon group."

The enemy headquarters also revealed that during Tuesday's bombing of Milne Bay by a huge force of Japanese planes, three freighters were hit, two of which were consumed by flames and the other went aground, Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires on Wednesday disclosed.

Achievements in Milne Bay Raid Seen as a Heavy Blow to Enemy

Sinking of 11 Transports Will Seriously Disrupt Foe's Supply Lanes; Threat to Australia And New Guinea Is Increased

The tremendous results gained by the Navy Air Units in their devastating raids on Milne Bay and Rabi Airfield in which they sank 11 enemy transports and shot down 44 enemy fighters is truly of great significance.

The significance of the results of these raids, together with the also shining results of the fighting in the Russell area in which 47 enemy fighters were shot down, and the Battle off Florida Island, and the raids on Oro Bay and Port Moresby, is colossal, and the spiritual and material blow dealt to America and Australia is grave.

The strategic factors of these raids are:

First, that the enemy's desperate and persistent attempts in the Solomons and New Guinea area at counter-offensive and at supplying its troops are being crushed daily before the furious drives of our Naval Air Force, which since the beginning of the year have been reinforced;

Second, the loss at one time of 11 vessels, at a time when it is working desperately to do something about the shortage of bottoms, is a serious blow to America. Since the coming of April, 25 enemy transports have been sunk and three damaged by our Naval flyers in South Pacific waters. Such a huge loss, at the present stage in which the war of supply and replenishment is considered the key to the fighting in the South Pacific, will not only push forward the enemy's critical shortage of bottoms but at the same time will cause a dangerous disturbance in its supply lanes. At this time the sinking of transports is of deep significance comparable to the sinking of warships;

Loaded With Troops

Third, the 11 ships sunk in Milne Bay were loaded to capacity with troops, weapons and materials. The effect the loss of this huge amount of weapons and materials will have upon the enemy's power of counter-offensive is tremendous;

Fourth, that numerous troops were sent to the bottom together with the transports, weapons, and materials constitutes a heavy psychological blow dealt to the Americans. It will not be wrong to consider that more than 10,000 troops were aboard the 11 ships sunk in Milne Bay;

Fifth, the huge, powerful raids against Oro Bay, which took place recently, and this raid against Milne Bay has increased the Japanese threat upon the enemy camp in Australia, and, it goes without saying, in New Guinea.

On Tuesday the Australian Government held a national defense conference and on Thursday an emergency cabinet meeting. The situation is regarded so serious that the Australian Prime Minister, John Curtin, issued a statement in which he warned against the threat facing Australia.

The struggle between our air units and those of the enemy in the area of the Southern Pacific with New Guinea, base in the foremost line of defense for Australia, as the center, increases in intensity day by day.

Our Naval Air Units on April 11 swooped down on Oro Bay and inflicted heavy damage on the enemy.

They attacked again on the morning of April 14. This time the raid which was carried out by a large formation, was on Milne Bay at the eastern tip of New Guinea, which constitutes a supply base.

As our airmen made their way toward Milne Bay, they discovered by means of a wireless detector in a reconnoitering plane a group of transports loaded with effectives and materials for arms entering the bay.

Immediately they caught up with the transports and rained on them bombs all of which found their marks.

The first bombs dropped by them set two transports ablaze and damaged a third which went aground.

Braving the intense fire from the anti-aircraft on the enemy vessels, our courageous sea wild eagles were quick to sink three large-size and one medium-size transports, and severely damaged and set afire seven others, two large-size, four medium-size, and one small-size, all of which went down after a while.

Then they gave their attention to the small naval vessels in the bay, and sent a number of them to the bottom.

At the same time another large formation of naval planes raided the

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SHORTAGE OF FOOD THREATENS MEXICO

Lack of Transportation Facilities Blamed

A serious food shortage is now threatening Mexico, where commodities were comparatively plentiful even for some time subsequent to the outbreak of the current war, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Thursday in relaying a report from Mexico City.

Formerly, it was a strange sight to see many Americans stampeding across the border into Mexico like packs of hungry wolves to buy stocks for their empty pantries.

But now, Mexico is suffering from a conspicuous shortage of vegetables, butter and rice, and meat products have become unobtainable luxuries for the poor class.

The immediate cause for the acute dearth of provisions is said to be due to the lack of transportation facilities. Commodities, rents and other costs of living have become markedly increased, and considerable unrest and dissatisfaction are to be seen among the laboring class.

MINING ACADEMY OPENED

The opening ceremony of the Southern Regions Mining Academy, which will train future experts for the development of mineral resources in the Southern Regions, was held from 10 a.m. Friday at the Industrial Association Central Hall.

The newly established institute is supported by the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and will begin teaching from today.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS NOTABLE IN N. CHINA

Remarkable Rehabilitation Work Revealed in Report of Railways Corporation

Domei

PEKING, April 15.—Reflecting the remarkable economic rehabilitation and development in North China, Railways Corporation's report released today indicates satisfactory business results achieved by the corporation in the past four years since its foundation.

The report is as follows:

Railways: As of April 1 this year, the corporation has a total mileage of 6,023 kilometers, an increase of 1,028 kilometers as compared with the 4,995 kilometers four years ago when the corporation was established.

Passengers and freight handled (taking 1939 as 10, the index number for 1942):

Passengers	309
Income from passengers fares	328
Freight volume handled	158
Freight income	158

Bus Service: At the time of its foundation, the corporation had a total mileage of 4,200 kilometers in operation, which was increased to 7,300 kilometers as of April 1 this year.

Piers in operation: The corporation has now six piers in operation including piers at Tientsin, Tangku, Lienyun, Sinho and Taku.

The index number of their business results for 1942 (taking that for the year of the establishment of the corporation as 100) follows:

Number of vessels which made port	174
Volume of freight handled	1,094

The period from December of last year to March 3 of this year was decreed as the Stevedoring Strengthening Period in the above harbors. The goal set for stevedoring was easily surpassed. Taking the stevedoring efficiency before the start of the stevedoring capacity strengthening period as 100, the index number for the period is:

Port	Goal	Results
Lienyun	130	528
Tangku	150	464
Sinho	150	402
"Chaoshangchu" Pier	150	497
Taku	150	530

AMERICANS' NON-ACTIVITY ON TUNIS FRONT DEFENDED

Stimson Says Their Adherence To the Rear Lines Is Due To Strategy

"The United States is persistently giving consideration to the question of military supplies to be used in the Pacific. It is needless to repeat that the supply of aircraft to this territory will not be discontinued; in fact, it is probable that the supply may be increased," declared U.S. Secretary of War Harold Stimson at Washington on Thursday.

In defense of the non-activity of the American troops on the Tunisian front, Stimson vindicated in gist as follows:

"The Axis forces at the Tunisian front have been chased into a delta district. It is doubtless that this area will become the center of heated encounters.

"Considerable discussions have been made concerning the part to be played by the American forces at the Tunisian front. In truth, the American forces have been limited in their advances by the strategy adopted by General Harold Alexander who has ordered the American forces to stay behind the advance line prescribed by his war plans."

Achievements of Air Force Blow to Enemy

(Continued from Page 1)

Rabi airfield near the bay. The place was thrown into confusion.

A large number of enemy planes went up at once to meet our airmen. Soon our airmen were engaged in fights with fighters, P-38, P-39, and P-40.

They made short work of shooting down 44 of the enemy planes.

They also bombed more than 10 enemy planes standing on the ground, and severely damaged all of them.

Attack Equipment

Then they went to attack the equipment of the field, and caused fires at five places.

In this attack we lost five planes, all of which body-crashed.

The relative smallness of losses in the attack demonstrates again the superiority of our airmen over those of the enemy and their unequalled fighting spirit.

Japanese Officials Arrive

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 16.—Katsuro Okumura, newly-appointed First Secretary of the local Japanese Ambassadorial Office, and Kyuji Tokunaga, newly-appointed Investigator of the same Office, arrived here recently from Japan.

Papuans Given Treatment

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN NEW GUINEA, April 15.—Contributing much toward the advancement of medical researches in tropical diseases, and extending benefits of modern medical science to the Papuan tribesmen for the first time, the Imperial Special Naval Medical Corps is very active in New Guinea, it is disclosed.

The tribesmen lying on portable beds placed in the shade of tropical trees show innocent curiosity as stethoscopes touch their breasts. Protruding abdomens of the tribesmen under examination, and hundreds of others affected with chills while waiting for their turn testify to the fact that they are all carriers of malaria bacilli.

The scene of the bronzed bodies of the native inhabitants against the bright green leaves of tropical vegetation is like a freshly painted Gauguinistic painting.

Clad in pure white uniforms, the Naval medical officers drew blood from the tribesmen for analysis. The doctors' attention is arrested by a wide-spread skin disease among the tribesmen, who have never before been given such considerate medical care while under the former Dutch rule.

The above photo shows one of the New Guinea tribesmen given the "once-over" by a Japanese Special Naval Medical Corps member. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Price Measures For Increasing Output Passed

(Continued from Page 1)

ments to be made so as to eliminate whatever shortcomings there may exist and to encourage producers.

Although in this way it is the intention of the Government to adopt various effective measures for an epochal advance in productivity, it will not lose sight of the vital importance of checking a rise in the general price level. Thus, it earnestly hopes, says the preamble, that producers will strive to keep down the cost of production as much as possible and that consumers will exercise as much economies as they can.

In regard to the price policy for fresh foodstuffs and adjustment between prices at home and import prices in accordance with the emergency price policy, they have already been announced in previous statements and they will remain as announced.

The price award system will consist of two classes of awards, respectively for increased production of specially designated vital materials and for general prices in accordance with the unified prime costing system.

Production in excess of the standard production volume is to be awarded, the volume being fixed for each plant for a fixed duration. For goods produced in excess of this volume, increases in prices will be permitted depending on the extent of additional production.

General awards are to be granted when the price cost of production has been lowered by increased efficiency or when an increase in such cost has been checked by increased efficiency and also when the production prime cost is lower than the standard prime cost in that particular line of industry.

LUZON COTTON-GINNING IS NOW IN FULL SWING

Plants Fully Equipped With Machinery From Japan Working at Full Blast

Domei

MANILA, April 16.—With simple but highly efficient machines imported from Japan, cotton-ginning for the season on Luzon Island is now in full swing.

Everywhere picking of the cotton balls is over, thanks to the hearty cooperation of the inhabitants, and it is now the season for ginning the season's yields.

Ton after ton of cotton is being hauled daily to the ginning plants that are fully equipped with machines imported of late from Japan.

To mention but a few of the many plants on the island that are now working at full blast, are those in Camluban, Banban and Bauan.

Shameen Given Back

Domei

CANTON, April 16.—The former British Concession at Shameen, Canton, which has been under occupation of the Japanese Military Forces since the outset of the current war, was formally restored to the Canton Municipality this morning in the presence of the official representatives of Japan and China. The newly restored area will henceforth be called the Canton Shameen District.

Asian Doctors To Meet Today At Teidai Hall

(Continued from Page 1)

do sightseeing trips. The visitors will stay in Nara for the night.

On the following day, April 26, they will leave Nara at 9:07 a.m. for Kyoto. On arrival in Kyoto, the party will visit various places of historic interest. At night, a dinner party has been arranged for the visitors. After stopping overnight in the ancient capital city the members will visit Osaka on April 27, arriving there at 5:50 p.m. They will stop there for two nights.

In Osaka, a luncheon in honor of the party will be given by a pharmaceutical company on April 28.

On April 29, the visiting party will leave Osaka at 7:30 a.m. for Miyajima arriving there at 1:54 p.m. Stopping overnight there, the party will break up at Miyajima on April 30.

Officials of Congress

The list of the officials of the second East Asia Medical Congress is as follows:

Chief Secretary: Dr. Yoneji Miyagawa of the Bacteriological Research Institute of Tokyo.

Japanese Division

Chairman: Haruo Hayashi, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University.

Secretaries: Kanichiro Morishima, Secretary of East Asia Medical Congress and Masao Tsutsuki, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University.

Chosen Division

Chairman: Takeo Sato, Dean of the Medical Department of Keijo Imperial University.

Taiwan Division

Chairman: Sadamu Yokokawa, Professor of Taihoku Imperial University.

Manchuria—Mongol Division

Chairman: Tokuzo Ohira, Director of the Technical Arsenal of the Civil Administration Department of Manchoukuo.

Mengchiang Division

Chairman: Teruo Ikeda, Director of the Mengchiang Central Hospital.

North China Division

Chairman: Pao Kan-ching, Director of the National University Hospital.

Central China Division

Chairman: Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China.

GUTTA PERCHA PRODUCTION REACHES PRE-WAR LEVEL

Completion of Reconstruction Program in Java Sees High Output From Tjipari

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 15.—Gutta percha production at Tjipari, Preangor province, has regained its pre-war level, with completion of the reconstruction program which had been earnestly carried out under the supervision of the competent authorities since the occupation of Java.

The gutta percha mill at Tjipari, is now fully repaired, adequately manned and is daily turning out a satisfactory quantity of the product.

The gutta percha plantation in Tjipari at present occupies an area approximately 2,200 hectares, but it is understood that this acreage will be increased in view of the growing importance of its product.

Climatic and soil conditions in Tjipari are particularly adapted to extensive cultivation of this highly sensitive plant. The only other places where gutta percha is known to be under cultivation are the Cheribon plantation in Malai and the district of Toba Lake in Sumatra.

UNREST REPORTED MOUNTING IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 1)

and caused much damage and loss of life. Because of this transportation has been especially disturbed in Assam and Bihar.

Station Bombed

"There was a bombing case in the station at Cawnpore, in the federated states of Agra and Oudh, in February and the ringleaders have not yet been apprehended. The activity to disturb railroads tends to increase gradually. Already since the coming of April there have been four cases of disturbance and one of derailing. The Indian Government is working to guard carefully against such acts hereafter. In regard to the food situation, it is regrettable that the supplying of rice to the cities in Bengal is not going well. The price of rice is six times that of pre-war days."

Concerning the sentencing to death of four Indians suspected of violence, one member of parliament denounced the Indian Government for passing sentence without actual proof and declared, "Morally and politically the sentencing to death of the four Indians is a tragic mistake in policy." To this Amery offered the excuse, "The Viceroy of India has the power of life or death over Indian criminals; the Indian Government has absolutely no voice in that."

The British Government recently published a White Paper denouncing the Congress Party's "acts of violence" and attempting to place the blame on the critical political situation in India on the Congress Party. The New Delhi correspondent of the London Times recently has been working feverishly to propagandize the Congress Party's "violence" basing his views on the pamphlet on that theme issued by the Indian Government. In the past the British Government has clung to its policy of extreme secrecy concerning trouble in India but since the publication of the White Paper it has begun to make public the direct activities of the Congress Party, thus showing an amazing change of front.

Indians Determined

Through these reports from India it is clear that the people of India are staking their bodies and souls in order to drive forward to independence. The report in the Times is as follows:

"The number of railway stations assaulted by Indians up till August, 1942 totaled 811 and the number of trains derailed 59. And especially the rear communication of the war in the vast northwest frontier area have come to be disturbed. Officials of the Indian Government too have been molested and in not a few cases have been forced to wear Ghandi hats and made to walk in front of demonstrations taken part in by from 500 to 10,000 Indians. A train in which two Royal Air Force officers were riding was stopped near Fatehpur and the officers' weapons were taken away from them. At another occasion, when a British plane fell into a river, inhabitants of a nearby village came to the scene and said that they would save the occupants if they would give the villagers their weapons.

"In August, 1942, 4,000 demonstrators rushed upon the police station at Midnapore, fired the building and disarmed the acting chief. Another station in Bihar was burned down by 10,000 demonstrators. Toward the middle of September in 1942, the number of direct violent acts gradually decreased but bombing cases began against trains, restaurants and other places. A considerable number of casualties were caused among British officers. The bombs were made with extreme skill. The bombings were carried out apparently based on careful planning. The communications system was well arranged and the plotters even had wireless sets."

CONCESSION IN TIENTSIN IS RENAMED BY CHINESE

Former Japanese Property Now Called Asia Development 1st District

C.P.S.

TIENTSIN, April 16.—The former Japanese Concession here has been renamed the Hsing Ya (Asia Development) First District.

The Special Administrative District, or the former foreign concessions, have been likewise renamed as Hsing Ya Second District.

The first district will have no district office, and both districts will have their respective district police stations, while the administration in general will be carried out directly by the office of the Tientsin Special Municipality.

Chow Given Post

C.P.S.

PEKING, April 16.—The North China Communications Company has appointed Chow Pei-pin as vice president. The post has been vacant since the demise of Yin Tung last year.

Japanese Traverse Enemy Highway In Mop-Up Operations In Burma

Dangerous Mountain Paths and Fire From Enemy Braved by Nippon Forces in March Along Mayu Mountain Range Toward Indin

The thrilling experiences of the Japanese Forces in their mopping-up operations against enemy remnants along the Mayu mountain ranges near the Indo-Burmese frontier, to the tune of the roar of elephants intermingled with the barking of guns, is related by a Domei correspondent who accompanied the men engaged in the operations. Braving the steep and dangerous paths of the thickly forested Mayu ranges, and constant fire from enemy bombers and mountain artilleries, the Japanese Forces pushed determinedly onward to carry out their task, at one time marching daringly along an enemy military highway.

The Domei correspondent's account follows:

"On a certain day we left a certain place on the western bank of the Mayu River in order to catch up with a certain unit operating in the Indian area on the special mission of mopping-up the enemy remnants in southern Mayu Peninsula. The mountain was not very high, but it was ravenous, common phenomenon in the area where rain is abundant and was covered with jungles. Once in a while the enemy remnants fired at us. We walked all night to cover the scheduled distance, but when we reached our destination we found the main force had already left. There, sentineled by jungle trees we spent the night.

Climb Is Begun

"Early next day we began climbing the 938-meter hill. The thickly wooded path became steeper as we went on. It was a difficult and dangerous climb [illegible] the soldiers who were carrying hea[illegible] loads on their shoulders. Enemy bomber formations were roaring overhead, apparently aiming at our mountain-gun position and supply route, but being obstructed by the dense jungle foliage they seemed to be bombing blindly wasting a lot of shells. The entire mountain area echoed with the sound of explosion.

"Finally we reached the summit of the 938-meter hill which commanded a full view of the Bay of Bengal whose waters were lapping the sandy shore. The pale green waters of the bay joined the Indian Ocean at the horizon. Looking down, the soldiers unanimously shouted, 'Let's swim in the Bay of Bengal.' From the summit we rained bombshells upon Indin and the enemy immediately responded from the opposite mountain range.

"The vicinity was shrouded with bamboo growths, three to four feet high, which would make a suitable place for elephants to live in. Presently we heard the roar of elephants intermingled with the barking of the guns. That evening we were scheduled to catch up with the main force, but it had already gone ahead and we again resumed our march toward Indin. In the area around Indin, small-scale skirmishes were being attempted by the enemy remnants but only to be crushed by the Japanese. Suddenly we were ordered to prepare for attack in anticipation of enemy maneuvers. Meeting Probationary-officer Nishikawa in the dark, I followed him marching southward where we expected to find the enemy position.

Walked 17 Hours

"I had walked over 17 hours from the morning and was tired to the core, therefore I took a course northward and spent the night in a little valley. As we could bring only a small quantity of food with us, we shared what we had. Around Mayu peninsula no rice, vegetables, or fruits are available, the area being scarce in foodstuffs as compared with other parts of Burma.

"On the following day, early in the morning, one soldier all of a sudden shouted, 'Enemy: They are coming toward us.' Immediately we were ordered to take up positions, up the small hill. 'I can beat 50 or 60 British-Indian troops single-handed'; thus shouting, light-machine gunner Hara rushed down the hill, gripping a bayonet. The enemy remnants soon scattered without attempting much resistance. However, our position being discovered by the enemy reconnaissance-corps stationed in the artillery position, some 500 meters off, they soon started sending a volley of constant and fierce fire. The bullets exploded with terrific and thundering noise. After firing for a while, the enemy changed their target to the hill, taking it for granted that we had retreated.

Enemy Starts Firing

"In the afternoon seven enemy fighter planes were clearly seen reconnoitering at a low altitude. We were nailed there and could not move an inch and waited for the approach of dusk. Late in the afternoon they started firing, scattering shell splinters around us. When night came we resumed our march toward Indin under cover of darkness, hoping to catch up with a certain unit. Passing by the enemy artillery position in northern Indin we daringly marched along the enemy military highway. Quite unexpectedly the enemy began machine-gunning us. We then had to change our course toward the hill, but the enemy again located us. Therefore, we followed the northern direction on the same path we had spent the previous night. That night we slept among bushes where lay numerous corpses of the British soldiers, the fact which testified to the fierce battle that had raged two or three days before in that vicinity.

"With the advent of morning the enemy again renewed firing. Then we hid ourselves in the valley till evening, when we started our march down Mayu mountain."

TOKYO ENGINEER FINDS NEW USE FOR TUNDRA

Front-Line Heroes in Aleutians To Have Bread Through Takeo Suzuki's Invention

For the Japanese Forces in the Aleutian Islands, who are now engaged in defending their bases in sub-zero weather, a new process for the production of emergency foodstuff from a specie of tundra plants growing in the northern wilderness has been discovered by Takeo Suzuki, Army Engineer in Tokyo, the Mainichi Shimbun reported today.

Although unnoticed till now, the tundra plant has been found excellent for making bread by the new method of cooking invented by Engineer Suzuki is very simple, requiring only half an hour to make this vegetable edible.

Engineer Suzuki revealed his discovery at a meeting of the provision committee of the Military Technical Research Institute held yesterday at the Military Provision Depot in Tokyo.

U.S. FOOD SITUATION POOR

War Information Office Warns People of Shortage

The growing seriousness of the American food situation was revealed as a warning to the American people by the United States War Information Office on Thursday, in conjunction with the announcement of the estimates of the demand and supply of foodstuffs for 1943, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

"The food situation in the United States allows no room for optimism," the Office warned. "Even if the harvest for this year is favored by good conditions, the general public will have to experience untold inconveniences from the shortage of some products. Unless the harvest is poorer than expected, American citizens will probably not be subjected to a state of famine."

Minister Aoki Leaves Tokyo For South Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

ichi Aichi, head of the Economic Section of the General Affairs Bureau, Toru Ogiwara, head of the Administrative Affairs Section of the Southern Affairs Bureau, Lieutenant-Commander Heihachiro Tanioka, investigator of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, and Count Akira Watanabe, private secretary to the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister.

Symphony Composed By Italian in Shelter During Raid Played

ROME.—The famous Italian composer, Gino Marinuzzi, who composed the final part of his symphony in the air raid shelter of a Milan hotel during a fierce air attack on February 14 this year, has proven to the world that Italian artists are continuing their cultural work despite British and American bombs and shells. The first performance of this brilliant symphony took place at Florence and was a tremendous success.

POLICE CHIEF SELECTED FOR LEGATION QUARTER

Yuan Kuei Given Post in Newly Created Inner Seventh Ward in Peking

C.P.S.

PEKING, April 16.—Yuan Kuei, head of the Special Affairs Department of the Municipal Public Police Bureau here, has been officially appointed as the new head of the Police Bureau branch in the newly created Inner Seventh Ward, formerly the Peking Legation Quarter.

Some 2,000 persons of various nationalities reside in the Inner Seventh Ward, including 787 Japanese, 160 Germans, 53 Frenchmen and 1,113 Chinese.

Administrative authority over the Legation Quarter was formerly in the hands of the Peking Legation Quarter's Administration Commission, composed of representatives of countries concerned, and maintenance of peace and order was in charge of the management office.

It was disclosed that the 1942-1943 budget estimates of the Administration Commission amounted to ¥151,000, which was covered by taxes, a Chinese Government grant amounting to ¥3,000, a ¥40,000 allotment from countries concerned, and other sources of revenue.

It was learned that with the return of administrative authority over the Quarter to China, taxation rights will be retained temporarily by the diplomatic corps here.

Komuro Named Vice-Chief

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 16.—Takeo Komuro, manager of the local branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, has been appointed vice-president of the Shanghai Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in succession to Katsujiro Takagaki, manager of the local branch of the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha.

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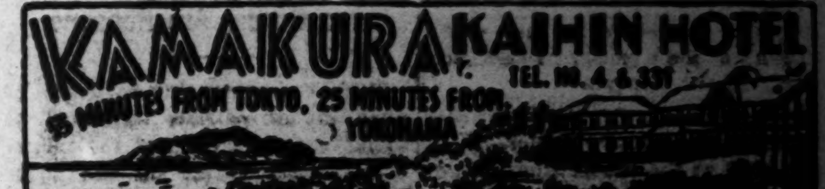

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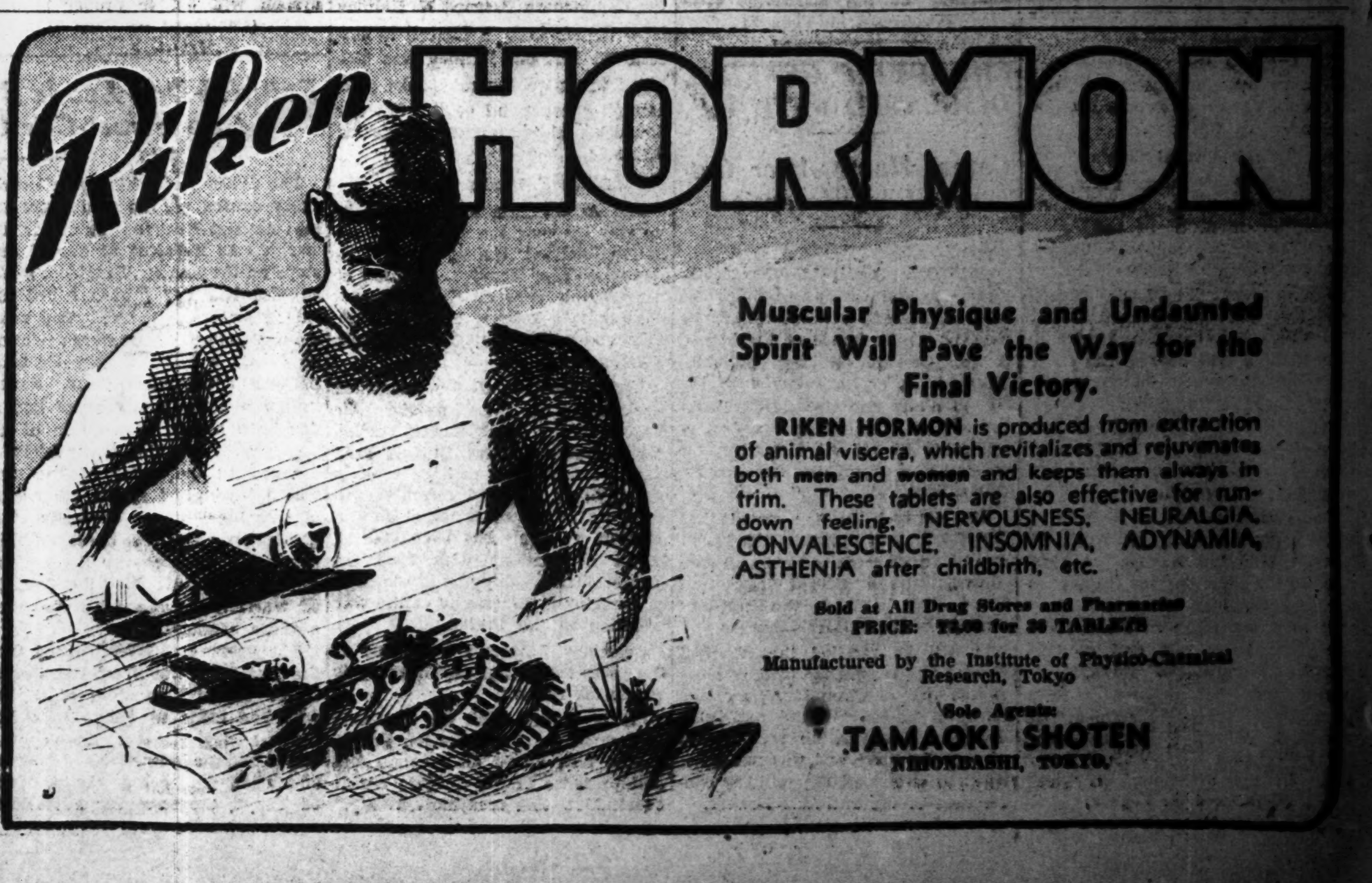

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LIN STRESSES NEED OF UNITY FOR YOUTH

Issues Special Message at Nanking Rally For East Asia Young Men

Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China, recently issued a message to the youths of East Asia on the occasion of the tri-nation youth corps rally held at Nanking in connection with the celebration of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking. In the message, he stressed the increasing necessity of unity among the young people of Japan, China and Manchoukuo, pointing out that the future of Greater East Asia rests on their shoulders.

The text of his message follows:

On the third anniversary of the National Government's return to the capital at Nanking, a review of the country's youth and juvenile corps was held throughout the country. In the capital, the review is participated in not only by the full force of the China Model Youth Corps and the China Youth and Juvenile Corps in Nanking but also by representatives of youth and juvenile corps from all parts of the country, as well as delegations from Japan and Manchoukuo.

New Era Here

The mass gathering signifies the opening of a new era of youth activities in East Asia. From your enthusiasm and high spirits, I am sure that you have succeeded in obtaining a clear vision of the mission that is before you and are ready to let yourselves be trained and prepared for the task that will fall on your shoulders. In recent years the youth of China have been forced to grow up amidst a state of confusion and chaos, thus they have not only lost the opportunity of getting themselves organized, but were also in many cases a normal education.

But following the return of the National Government to Nanking and with the collaboration of our friendly ally, Japan, national reconstruction and the stabilization of the living conditions of the people have been attended to.

With the inception of the New Citizens' Movement, the youth of China have been given an opportunity of being trained and organized, and thus to develop along rational lines their capabilities, in the interests of their country and their race. Following China's decision to enter the War of Greater East Asia, our friendly ally has taken the lead in the return of concessions and the abolition of extraterritorial rights.

The independence and equality of the nation is thus in view, and this happy thought should spur us to greater efforts for national advancement.

There have been youth movements and student movements in China in the past. Unfortunately they were made tools for personal aggrandizement, and thus all ended in failure. Our past mistakes must therefore be rectified, and special stress must henceforth be laid on the development of practical and technical achievements.

Organization Is Vital

For this, organization is most important, for without unity the individual bodies will not stand the test of time. Profiting by past mistakes, our efforts will be concentrated on the cultivation of practical achievements and the realization of unity so that the task of national salvation and the defense of China may be successfully undertaken.

The work of youth training has only been actively commenced under the auspices of the New Citizens' Movement in January this year, and within the short time that elapsed, it is natural that the fullest results have not yet been achieved. I must, however, point out that ours is a poor country today, and for this reason the hardships imposed on its youth are only doubly increased.

It is therefore the more important that we should jointly exhort each other on the cultivation of the spirit to pledge full obedience to the leader and thus to put into practice the injunction that we must be courageous, progressive, enduring and persevering in order to discharge our duties for the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia.

The mass review was not merely undertaken for outward show, but rather with the objective of assembling the youth of various districts so as to afford them a chance for mutual improvement.

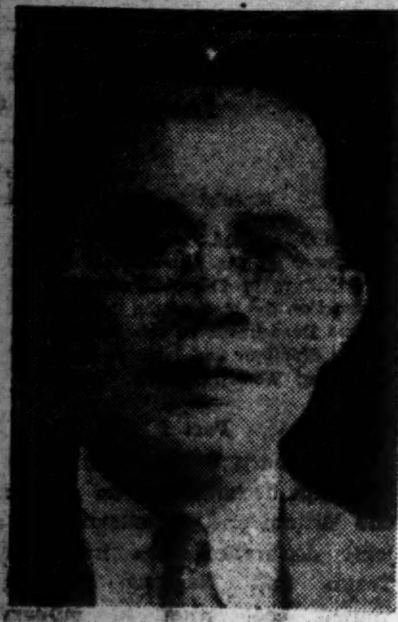
The presence of delegations from Japan and Manchoukuo affords our own youth an opportunity for study and progress.

To the delegates from Japan and Manchoukuo I wish to extend our welcome and to express to them our view that the need for unity among the youth of East Asia has never been more imminent. For the chaotic situation prevailing in this part of the world in recent years, a lack of youth unity must necessarily been given a part of the blame.

The future co-existence and co-prosperity of East Asia falls on the shoulders of its youth. We must therefore unite as one in order that the strength of our youth may be fully developed and contributed towards the safeguarding of the fruits of war now being gained, and towards post-war reconstruction.

Let us cry for the unity of China's youth for the building of a youthful China. Let us cry for the unity of East Asia's youth for the building of a youthful East Asia.

Exhorts Youths



Lin Pai-sheng
Nanking Publicity Minister

INDIANS OF YOKOHAMA COMMEMORATE AMRITSAR

President Sadani of Local Independence League Exhorts Countrymen to Action

A meeting of the Indian community of Yokohama and Tokyo sponsored by the Yokohama Branch of the Indian Independence League was held on Tuesday at the India Club, Yokohama in commemoration of the "Jallianwalla Bagh" massacre perpetated by the British at Amritsar on April 13, 1919.

After the singing of the national song "Matra Bhumi" and the performing of religious ceremonies according to the Sikh religion, speeches were made by President Sadani of the Yokohama League, Professor N. Kimura of Tokyo and others.

In the course of a lengthy speech, Mr. Sadani dwelt on the cold-bloodedness of the massacre by General Dyer of more than 2,000 innocent men, women and children who had gathered at Jallianwalla Bagh on that day to celebrate Vaisakh Day, the Hindu New Year day, and declared that although Britain has again instituted a reign of similar blood-curdling terrorism in the country, the people are facing it with hope and confidence, for the day of doom for the British tyrants is drawing near. Finally, Mr. Sadani emphasized that what the Indians failed to do during the last war, must be realized during this, especially since the Indians now have the support and cooperation of the great and powerful Asiatic nation of Japan.

Krupps Branch in Ukraine

BERLIN.—Friedrich Krupp Aktiengesellschaft of Essen has established a branch in the Ukraine. Known as "Krupp Eisenhandels G.m.b.H. this branch has its office and works in Kiev, from where it will supply the Ukrainian industries with machinery of all descriptions.

GERMAN HISTORIAN ANALYZES FUEHRER

Sharing Fate With Soldiers, Says Scherff in Feting Coming Birthday

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, April 15.—Commemorating the Fuehrer's birthday on April 20, the paper, Das Reich, publishes an article under the heading "Commander-in-Chief by Destiny" by Walter Scherff, Colonel in the General Staff of the German Army and the official historian of the German Supreme Command attached to the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

Recalling the remark of Napoleon about Frederick the Great to the effect that "he was the greatest in the hours of greatest crises," Colonel Scherff says that he always remembered these words whenever he had the opportunity of observing the steadfastness with which the Fuehrer received the continual stream of alarming reports and how he, never for a single second, doubted that the tide of bad luck could be turned.

"Although unshakable in his faith" the Colonel declared, "the Fuehrer's mood at such times was not one of cool composure, for his thoughts were too much with his soldiers whose sufferings he shared, and his creative mind was too occupied with finding a way out of the difficulties. Neither is a cool composure at such occasions compatible with the Fuehrer's temperament.

"The famous German historian, Theodor Mommsen, once said 'without passion there is no genius' and it would be unnatural if the passionate will of the Fuehrer to overcome a crisis did not now and then take up a form of a passionate expression. His passion, however, was never stronger than he himself and his cool contemplation never gave way to a force of his will. Whoever experienced such hours of tension knows that they cannot be overcome by the cool reason of the expert alone.

"A human greatness and an almost inhuman stamina are needed to force one's will upon a groggy Eastern Front despite all setbacks. Only such persons disposed of such a character who are destined to fulfill the mission of fate although fate not always asks whether those, chosen by her, are experts in their field or whether they resemble the normal picture of a commander-in-chief or a military leader as printed in schoolbooks."

In conclusion, Colonel Scherff recalls a word of Helmut von Moltcke that a commander-in-chief represents the fate of his people who declared "a commander-in-chief must be uncompromising, loyal and fortunate, a man possessing the ability to perceive and recognize the power of destiny through its outward manifestation."

U.S. ENVOYS IN CHUNGKING

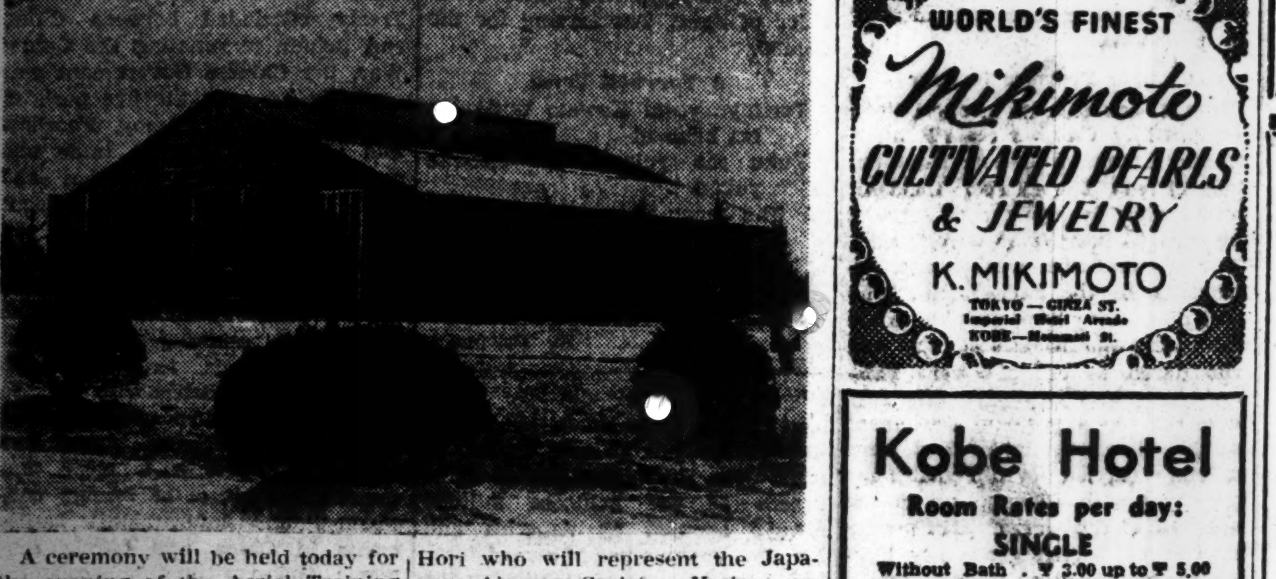
Richards, Boehringer to Investigate Economic Possibilities

C.P.S.

CANTON, April 16.—The first United States commercial attache to Chungking, James Bartlett Richards, arrived in the Chiang capital recently accompanied by an assistant attache, Carl H. Boehringer, it is reported from Chungking.

Both officials intend to investigate economic and industrial possibilities for the United States in Chungking territory, according to an American dispatch.

For Air Enthusiasts



A ceremony will be held today for the opening of the Aerial Training Field for Citizens of Kansai which is located in front of the Nishinomiya-Kitaguchi Station of the Hankyu railway line.

The plans for the airfield were drafted by the Japanese Airways Society under the guidances of the Navy, War, Communications, and Education Ministries, with the purpose of increasing the air-mindedness among the Japanese people.

The ceremony is scheduled to start from 10:30 a.m. under the chairmanship of Lieutenant-General Hori who will represent the Japanese Airways Society. Various exhibitions and functions relative to aeronautics will be featured during the afternoon.

The new training field, 30,000 tsubo in area, is equipped with laboratories, lecture halls, parachute towers, libraries, workshops, and many other up-to-date facilities to promote air-consciousness among the Japanese people.

Photo shows the central hall of the newly opened Aerial Training Field of Kansai. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Heroic Deed of Tank Corps Officer In Guadalcanal Told by Comrade

Captain Maeda Led 'Iron Monsters' in Midst of Fierce Enemy Fire to Pave Way for Japanese Infantry to Cross River

The bravery and valor of the Japanese Landing Corps, particularly of the Tank Corps which enabled the Infantry Corps to cross a certain river in Guadalcanal Island, will add another page to the annals of the battle in Guadalcanal Island, one of the Solomon groups. In this connection, the gallant death of Captain Maeda and Sergeant Motogi and the gallant achievement of Sergeant Tamura was described by Lieutenant Harada, who recently arrived at a certain place, bringing back the ashes of his deceased superior officer and subordinates, according to a recent dispatch from the South Pacific to Domei.

The Americans taking advantage of their strategic position and numerical superiority since their occupation of Guadalcanal had been conducting most inhuman and atrocious cruelty toward the Japanese soldiers. However, despite the enemy's persistent maneuvers, the Japanese soldiers of the Landing Corps doubled their determination to win final victory by expressing their will to win in the verse, "Japan being the divine land, victory is for Japan so we believe in encouraging one another."

The late Captain Maeda led his Tank Corps on a certain day of a certain month last year to Guadalcanal Island. On October 23 last year when the wholesale attack on the Lunga airfield was launched, he was killed in action while attempting to let his comrade Infantry Corps cross a river.

On the previous day, the Captain was ordered to lead his men as far as the river located in the western direction from the airfield and to attack the enemy stationed on the right bank of the river. There was scarcely enough time to make proper connections with other units, not speaking of the severe downpour of bombshells from the enemy position. Captain Maeda, however, engaged himself not only in making necessary connections, but in reconnoitering the enemy.

On the following day upon receiving the order to attack, he immediately took up a fighting position. About two o'clock on the same afternoon, witnessing the difficulty of the infantry to cross the river, he ordered his Tank Corps to march forward and launch the offensive upon the enemy. Geographically they were in a disadvantageous position, marching over the sandy shore even devoid of jungles to shelter them. Leading his men, he marched toward the mouth of the river where the enemy forces were stationed. Gradually the island became shrouded in the dusk of the twilight, but presently the interchanges of fire brightened the fighting area. Just then, the enemy artillery and the destroyer at anchor in the neighboring waters, commenced firing simultaneously, enveloping the Maeda Tank Unit in devouring fire. Yet Captain Maeda and his men bravely counter-attacked the enemy on the opposite bank of the river.

In the meantime, the infantry reached the bank of the river and assumed fighting positions. Being showered with bombshells, the Japanese were making death-struggles. They were later joined by other tank units. The river is 50 meters wide and two meters deep.

The Japanese were at an advantageous position to cross the river but due to the complete darkness and the sandy ground, their march was slow and unsteady. The enemy intensified its firing and it was apparent that immediate measures were necessary to cross the river. There was no choice but for the tank units to cross the river, thus enabling the infantry to reach the other side of the river.

Captain Maeda then firmly resolved, ordered the tank units to cross the river, he himself leading his men. It was exactly six o'clock.

While engaged in combat, he was hit in the chest and fell down but only to stand up again to resume his position. Again that same night, he was fatally hit by a bullet and at 8:30 p.m. he died after having entrusted Commander Harada with the task of leading his men forward.

Calm and composed, he met his death while paying his deepest respect to the Imperial Palace. Probationary Officer Yamaji removed his Commander's corpse from the tank and laid it in a trench, but unfortunately he was also hit and died falling down upon his Commander's corpse.

Regarding Sergeant Motogi he was ordered on October 20 to reconnoiter the enemy. He approached as near as some 100 meters off the enemy's position and daringly dashed into the enemy in broad daytime aboard a certain commander's tank as a gunner. Not succumbing to the wound on his head, he continued firing at the enemy and completed his mission.

Returning to the base, he repaired the damaged tank working day and night. Early this year, when marching on the coastal line some 100 meters off the enemy's position with the mission of guarding the coast, he was shot to death by a enemy artillery shell. Simultaneously he was bombarded from an enemy ship in the coastal waters.

His preparedness to meet death at any moment was well manifested in his will which follows: "As is plainly manifested in the verse, 'Umiyukaba,' by Otomo-no-Yakamochi, it is a great honor for soldiers to die in battlefields. Death for the defense of the country is a great joy. Father, mother, brothers and sisters, please be happy with me because I am able to dedicate my life for the construction of Greater East Asia."

In another letter to his younger brother, he left encouraging words, "I will die a brave death worthy to be a soldier. When you grow up, serve the Nation wholeheartedly. Don't crave for high ranks or luxury. Do your best at whatever you are. I offer sincere gratitude to my teachers, parents and brothers for having enabled me to live an upright and honest life."

Concerning Sergeant Tamura, he accompanied the Maeda Tank Corps in the operation of crossing a certain river on October 23. Just before the same Corps started crossing the river under the shower of enemy bombshells, he was unfortunately hit in the chest. His unflinching and unyielding spirit kept him up to continue maneuvering the tank, but due to his deep wound, he was gradually losing his eyesight. Meanwhile, Sergeant Watanabe witnessing his comrade becoming weak from his wound, advised him to give up the handle. However, Sergeant Tamura saying, "I am all right," continued maneuvering the tank.

Sergeant Watanabe being asked to assist him by Sergeant Tanaka, led his comrade by the hand as far as the river. There, unfortunately Sergeant Watanabe was fatally hit in his right arm and leg and died on the spot. Sergeant Tanaka then completed his mission by his will-power in maneuvering the tank across the river. In the decisive battle which ensued, Sergeant Tanaka played his part fully and then willingly handed over the handle to some one else.

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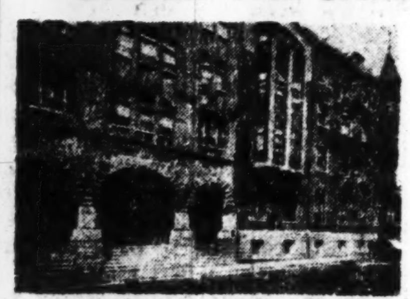

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1943

French Indo-China's Role

French Indo-China has recently shown herself worthy of the position which she occupies within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere more pronouncedly than before, as can be gathered from the fact that in the negotiations between Admiral Decoux and Ambassador Yoshizawa, many important problems including various economic issues which had been outstanding between the two countries have been settled in rapid succession. In such circumstances, it is now confidently expected that Ambassador Yoshizawa's recent return to his post will quickly be followed by the establishment of the Japan-French Indo-China Cultural Hall, the creation of an Inquiry Section and an agreement on the items of goods to be supplied by Japan to French Indo-China, resulting in even closer ties of collaboration being forged between the two countries not in the military and political spheres only but in the economic and cultural fields also.

The projected Cultural Hall, which is expected to play an important role in facilitating the interflow of Japanese and French Indo-China cultures, is to be established at Hanoi at the estimated cost of ¥350,000, with a branch at Saigon. On its establishment, works hitherto carried on by the Publicity Section of the Japanese Embassy, such as the propaganda work and the businesses relative to the exchange of professors and students, will be transferred to it. The Inquiry Section in contemplation is to take charge of extensive inquiries and researches into political and economic matters in French Indo-China. As regards the matter of deciding the items of goods to be supplied by Japan to French Indo-China, negotiations have been in progress between the authorities of the Japanese Embassy at Hanoi and the Governor-General of French Indo-China, and it is considered probable that the Jaanese Ambassador's recent return to his post will expedite the successful conclusion of the parleys.

No less satisfactory is the progress being made in the work of adjusting and improving the relations between Thailand and French Indo-China. That their relations have become so far improved that an Economic Agreement is expected to be signed shortly between them is worthy of special note as testifying to the further tightening of the bonds binding together the members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. There has been a marked improvement in the relationship between Thailand and French Indo-China since their border was delimited through Japan's intercessory efforts, and in the present War of Greater East Asia both countries are cooperating loyally with Japan for the attainment of their common objective, namely, the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. Their friendly relationship which has primarily been spiritual up to the present is gradually developing into that of economic collaboration. As soon as the items of good for trade between the two countries are fixed upon, an Economic Agreement is to be concluded formally and a new trade relationship inaugurated in consequence. The adjustment of matters of defense on the border is also contemplated. In short, there is every indication of the relationship beween Thailand and French Indo-China witnessing a remarkable growth.

In the course of his speech at the reopening of the 79th session of the Diet, Prime Minister Tojo proclaimed Japan's guiding policy for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia. In setting forth the basic principle for the establishment of a New Order in East Asia, he affirmed that the policy of his Government is to emancipate all East Asiatic peoples from the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism and stated further that Japan's object is to enable each nation to have its proper place and to see established an order of common existence and common prosperity on ethical principles. In order to achieve this grand undertaking, it is absolutely necessary to eliminate forever ambitious Anglo-American designs on East Asia and consolidate a new structure for the defense of East Asia under Japan's leadership. To this end, it is essential that the East Asiatic peoples should completely discard their former mentality of dependence on Western countries and see that self-sufficiency is attained within the Co-Prosperity Sphere in the supply of defense materials. At the same time, the economic welfare of all East Asiatic peoples must be promoted by making them secure from oppression and exploitation of the Anglo-American type, since the fundamental idea of a New Order in East Asia is, after all, to bring about an extensive Co-Prosperity Sphere. Two main objectives for the construction of a New East Asia are the consolidation of the joint defense of East Asia and the promotion of the common weal of all East Asiatic peoples. In the matter of trade, the attitude of dependence on America and Britain must be liquidated in favor of concentration on trade within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The keynote of the new East Asia trade must be that Japan exports necessary materials to the countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere while these countries supply Japan with important raw materials. Trade along these lines is actually being carried on by Japan with Manchoukuo, China and Thailand, and French Indo-China has now come to figure as another important factor in the new East Asia trade.

Needless to say, the first requisite for the successful establishment of a New Order in East Asia is to achieve a brilliant victory in the War of Greater East Asia. It is up to all countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere to do their utmost to accomplish this supreme object. And the best way for them to cooperate with Japan is to see that the fullest play is given to their respective productive power so that Japan may be supplied amply with all the materials necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. On the other hand, Japan must take all possible measures in order to ensure economic activities in all areas within the Co-Prosperity Sphere and also to enable their inhabitants to live in security. While endeavoring to promote the smooth supply of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life to all these regions, Japan must arrange for a rational disposition of materials produced in each area. Accordingly, so long as it does not interfere seriously with the supply of war needs or the requirements of Japanese national life, every endeavor must be made to encourage exports of materials to all districts within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The interchange of materials must be helped forward as far as circumstances permit not only between Japan and other countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere but between these partner countries. The fact that economic negotiations between Thailand and French Indo-China have made so favorable progress that a new Economic Agreement is expected to be signed shortly is of considerable significance as embodying the first attempt to initiate trade between member countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

French Indo-China is rich in mineral resources, and particularly rich is it in anthracite, zinc, iron, tin, antimony, phosphorite and lead. As these resources are still mostly unexplored, the country constitutes a very promising economic zone indeed. As Japan-French Indo-China cooperation develops in the economic field, the part which that country plays in the economics of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will grow enormously in importance. In the past, French Indo-China turned her back on East Asiatic countries, notwithstanding the fact that she is herself located in East Asia, her door having been opened to Western countries only. For this preposterous state of affairs her abnormal political position was responsible, but she is now entirely free from the shackles of Anglo-American influence and is in a position to show herself in her true colors as a country in East Asia. That the relations between Japan and French Indo-China and those between French Indo-China and other countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere are growing closer with more active cultural and economic interflows assured between them, means that a most important condition for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia is being fulfilled, a fact which gives us cause for hearty congratulation.

A Year Ago Today

April 17, 1942

Imperial Army and Navy Forces operating in the Philippines made a successful landing on Cebu on April 10, and also on Panay Island on April 16. Operations on these islands are developing favorably, according to a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

The ensign of the Imperial Navy was hoisted for the first time in the port of Iloilo, Panay Island, today by a fleet of Japanese warships, which had collaborated with Army Units in their successful landings at three different points of the island of Panay.

* * *

Owing to the shortage and scarcity of rubber supplies, the British Minister for Supply has announced the launching of a national campaign to collect rubber. The British public will be asked to gather all old tires, rubber heels and even old rubber balls.

ASIA WAR AIM IS TO OVERTHROW OLD ORDER BASED ON HEDONISM

Ultimate Victory of Right Over Wrong Is Japan's Unshakable Belief

By IWAO KOYAMA
(From the Chuo Koron)

Part II

Needless to say, armed force, economics, politics, and ideas (ethics, religion, education, culture and art) are all branches constituting the total war, and there must be close collaboration among them for the successful prosecution of the war. Each branch has a special sphere of activity which cannot be taken over by another. Tactics and strategy are beyond the ken of laymen, and therefore armed warfare must be placed in the hands of professional soldiers. The same thing may be said in regard to economics, thought, education, culture and art. If, however, each branch acts independently of and without regard to others, as was done in the days of liberalism, the requisite harmony cannot be maintained between their activities. Only where all branches are placed under unified control can they be made to give full play to their respective functions.

The construction of the total war is in accord with the general tendency of the present-day culture. The current great war must necessarily bring about a big change in the world order. Not only will it lead to such a change but it will bring in its wake changes in domestic social and cultural order. Reforms and changes in all matters cultural and educational, as well as in political and economic organizations must inevitably result. Things internal are always closely related to things external. External reforms demand internal reforms. The present war in pursuit of a change in order must perforce bring about changes in both internal and external order.

Reorganizing on War Footing

If no change were introduced in economy, it would be impossible to carry on the war successfully, and consequently all belligerent countries are actually reorganizing their economic activities on a war footing. Should those in economic circles stick to the old idea of regarding economy as an instrument for satisfying their lust for pleasures and gains, wartime economy would hardly be found to meet the requirements of the total war and it would be impossible for the total war to give scope for the nation's infinite creative and productive power. What is true of economics is true of politics and diplomacy. In default of a firm belief in the absolute necessity and high ethical character of a new world order, a gap would be created between verbal professions and actual deeds and it would be difficult, then, to win the confidence of the peoples in East Asia, with the natural result that the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere would be rendered impossible.

In the present great war, ideological warfare is incomparably more important than in the first World War. America and Britain, who have no ethical reason for fighting the present war, will have no alternative but to resort to deceptive tactics such as they employed in the first World War, with a view to arousing defeatism or anti-war consciousness in the Japanese mind. The most they can do is to harp on racial self-determination and their regard for sovereignty and to try to win neutral countries over to their side by singing the praises of the Anglo-Saxon order of the world. As for Japan, she ought to indicate to the world the high morality of the new order which she is going to create both in East Asia and in the world, besides theoretically proving the existence of many inconsistencies and deceptions in the old order and also demonstrating, in the light of the modern history of Europe, that the old order has been and will continue to be a constant cause of wars, if left intact.

As the communiques issued by the Imperial Headquarters gain the ready ear of the whole world, even the enemy will have to acknowledge what is true. Ideas which triumph in ideological warfare must be such as to convince even the adversary. It is said that the aim of ideological warfare is to create friends among the enemy, but it is well for us to go a step further and try to convert the enemy completely.

Victory Is Objective

Victory is the direct objective of the total war, and in order to gain victory, the composite elements of the total strength, namely, armed force, economics, politics and thought, must be so disposed that they combine to construct one ideal organization, through the operation of which a new force more powerful than what may be realized by the mere process of adding up all composite elements can be created.

Now, if the given human and material resources are to be so employed as to produce the highest possible degree of strength, it is necessary for the composite elements of the total strength to be used according to the order of priority judiciously fixed, instead of equal importance being attached to them all. That is to say, some particular element of strength must be given priority, with all other elements subordinated to it. As to which element of strength should be so treated, it depends on the prevailing objective circumstances of the war situation.

The War of Greater East Asia began with a vigorous display of armed strength on Japan's part, presumably because, after due study of the total strengths of both sides, it was concluded, from the highest strategical point of view, that Japan must secure an impregnable position at the outset by destroying the Anglo-American naval power and by taking possession of as many key positions of the enemy as possible. If the present war situation is such that we are very near the most decisive stage, in the military sense, then it will be necessary for us to subordinate all factors to the one object of enhancing our armed strength. To this end, education and culture will have to be sacrificed temporarily. If, after the passing of this decisive stage, such a time comes when economic production or cultural work in the Southern Regions acquires predominant importance, the necessity will arise of concentrating the total national strength on the development of such enterprises. Any serious error of judgment as to how the objective circumstances stand, the habit of attaching equal importance to all branches of the total war or the uncompromising stand taken by those in charge of each branch in refusing to subordinate their branch to the dire necessity of the moment will prove fatal to the successful conduct of the total war.

Material Power Not Enough

In any war, fighting strength springs from a combination of spiritual and material power, and it is often said that final victory rests with the side with stronger spiritual power. Indeed, if material power alone were decisive of the issue, there should be no final issue in a war between the parties with equal armed strengths. The actuality is, however, that in any war, one side wins and the other side loses, or it even happens sometimes that the side numerically inferior comes off victorious. This shows that spiritual power plays an important part in war. This truth has been eloquently borne out by many feats achieved by Japanese officers and men both in the China Affair and in the War of Greater East Asia. It is nevertheless undeniable that in armed warfare, possession of large quantities of arms constitutes a very important factor of victory. Nor can it be denied that economic power plays a great part in it. It may thus seem that the part played by material power in the present-day total war is greater than that which it played in past wars, but it is nevertheless true that the spiritual power counts for much in the total war in which strong spiritual power and great creative power are required of the belligerents.

The ideas which triumph in ideological warfare must embody high truths which go home even to the enemy's heart. Needless to say, ideas cannot be brought home to any mind by the exercise of authority. We must be on a higher ideological plane than our adversary in order to bring our ideas home to him.

The War of Greater East Asia is a conflict between the old order idea and the new order idea or between the Anglo-Saxon view of the world and the Japanese view of the world. It thus partakes largely of the nature of an ideological war. It may therefore be said that ideological warfare is more than a branch of the total war.

Brought Pressure to Bear

It is, of course, with strong hatred and hostility that we regard America and Britain, who, ever since the time of the Manchurian Incident, have constantly brought all sorts of pressure to bear upon Japan, with their accumulated wealth and armaments in the background, who have done everything possible to aid Chungking against this country and who dared to put our very existence in serious jeopardy. Sincerely solicitous for a peaceful settlement of the situation, Japan had very patiently carried on diplomatic negotiations with America up to the outbreak of the war, but that country showed herself grievously lacking in the sense of conciliation or the spirit of mutual concession from the beginning, and her arrogant attitude of contempt for Japan finally blocked the way for solution by diplomatic negotiation. In the circumstances, our country had no alternative but to take up arms and break through the Anglo-American encirclement line.

We have a firm belief in the final victory of just over wrong. Nor have we the slightest doubt that our idea of order will triumph over the enemy's idea of order. If we resorted to arms, we did so under absolutely unavoidable circumstances. Our just attitude cannot, of course, be mentioned in the same breath as the bellicose attitude always adopted by America and Britain. Japan's use of armed force is for the purpose of convincing the enemy of his mistaken course and compelling his submission. The War of Greater East Asia is being waged for the establishment of a new order in East Asia and in the world. It is a war designed to create in the world a new order based on high moral principles to replace the old order founded on utilitarianism. Herein lies the profound significance of the present war and its singular contrast with the former World War.

(End)

Gems of Manyoshu

By Asataro Miyamori

Princess Nukada (7th century)

Princess Nukada was the greatest of the women poets represented in the Manyoshu.

The Tide too Is Up

Nigitazu ni Funanori sento Tsuki
mateba
Shio mo kanaitsu Ima wa kogi-ide
na.

Here we have waited at Nigitazu
For the rise of the moon, to
put to sea.
The moon is up, the tide is high;
Away! lets row out speedily.

By Princess Nukada

Princess Nukada composed the above verse when Imperial ships on an expedition against Shiragi, an important region in Korea, was about to set sail at Nigitazu in Iyo Province. The verse is generally esteemed for its powerful rhythm which is well fitted to the theme.

Prince Shiki (7th century)

Prince Shiki was one of the foremost poets represented in the Manyoshu.

At Asuka, the Former Capital

Uneme no Sode fuki-kaesu Asuka-
kaze
Miyako wo tomi Itazurani fuku.

The fragrant breeze of Asuka
Which used fair court maids'
sleeves to sway—
Alas! it blows in vain now that
The Capital is far away.

By Prince Shiki

The verse means: The breeze of Asuka used to blow about the flowing graceful sleeves of the beautiful court ladies, when this place was the Capital; but alas! it blows in vain now that the Capital is far away at Fujiwara.

This tiny verse is a masterpiece combining grace and pathos.

Anonymous

The following "naga-uta" or "long poem" is generally supposed to have been composed by a poor travelling merchant's wife.

The Horse

The original verse in Roman letters is omitted, because it would be too cumbrous for the general reader.

Along the Yamashiro road
The other women's husbands
travel all by horse,
But mine on foot must hold his
course.
At this sight I weep for his sake;
To ponder on it, my heart aches.
O, husband, this bright mirror
take,
Which was my mother's last
bequest,
This scarf, too, like the wings of
dragonflies;
And with them purchase you a
horse; 'tis my request.

Let it be remembered that in Old Japan a woman's mirror was said to be her soul, just as a samurai's sword was considered his soul. Therefore, needless to say, it was a great sacrifice which the writer of the above verse was ready to make for her husband's sake.

The Reply to the Above Verse

Suppose I buy a horse;
You then must walk while I can
ride.
Though we treadstony tracks,
My dear, let us walk side by
side.

Ohtomo no Yotsuna (8th century)

Yotsuna was an official of the "Sakimori-Tsukasa" or "Frontier-Guards' Office" at Dazaifu, Tsukushi.

The following verse was written by him at farewell party given in honor of Lord Ohtomo no Tabito, Governor-General of Dazaifu, who, having been appointed Senior Councillor of State, was leaving for the Capital.

A Farewell Verse

Tsukuyo yoshi Kawato sayakeshi
Iza koko ni
Yuku mo yukanu mo Asobite
yukan.
The moon shines bright,
The stream sounds clear.
Let all of us enjoy the night—
Thou leaving and we staying
here.

By Yotsuna

JAPAN'S ACT OF RETROCESSION FORCED ENEMY TO FOLLOW SUIT

U.S., Britain Utilized International Settlements to Interfere in Chinese Politics

By TOSHIO UYEDA
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

TOSHIO UYEDA is research commissioner of the Academy of Oriental Culture in Tokyo. Previously he served on the staff of the East Asiatic News Department of the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun and later as professor at Tung Wen University, Shanghai.

Part I

On January 9 the Nanking Government declared war on America and Britain and, simultaneously, a joint declaration was issued by Tokyo and Nanking, pledging mutual cooperation in military, political and economic fields for prosecuting the common war to a successful conclusion. At the same time, Japan concluded an agreement with the Nanking Government concerning the retrocession of its concessions and relinquishment of its extraterritorial rights in China. By virtue of this agreement, it became obligatory on Japan to surrender its extraterritoriality and return all its concessions in China, the international settlements in Shanghai and Kulangsu and the legation quarter in Peking to the Nanking Government. Mixed committees, which were set up for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the agreement, completed their work recently, and in consequence, a Tokyo-Nanking accord was signed on March 14, specifying the rendition of extraterritoriality and concessional rights on March 30, the third anniversary day of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking.

After the outbreak of the China Affair the question of foreign concessions in China attracted the serious attention of the Japanese Government. With the progress of hostilities between Japan and China, the authorities of foreign concessions and international settlements evolved a policy of hindering the realization of the objective of Japan, and as a result, this country was compelled to initiate appropriate counter-measures from time to time. For example, it was found indispensable to blockade a foreign concession or international settlement, suppress the hostile movements of anti-Japanese elements in foreign concessions and international settlements and lodge vigorous protests with the authorities of foreign concessions and international settlements for allowing the areas under their control to become centers of activities inimical to Japan. Execution of these measures was attended with difficulties; but, on the whole, they were enforced with considerable success. However, the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, enabled Japan to eliminate at one stroke the Anglo-American right of exercising extraterritorial and concessional authorities over areas previously under their jurisdiction. Thus a definite approach toward settling the issue of foreign concessions in China was made—an approach which became a concrete reality on the conclusion of the abovementioned Tokyo-Nanking accord on March 14, this year.

Granted Right of Entry

Foreign concessions made their first appearance in China as a sequel to the attempts of foreign Powers, particularly Britain, to redress unequal treatments accorded them by the Chinese Government. In response to their persistent representations, the Chinese Government granted foreign nationals the right of entry into its country, but adopted a policy of restricting their enterprises. The most serious reaction to this restrictive policy occurred in the form of the Opium War. By virtue of the Nanking Treaty concluded between China and Britain terminating the Opium War, the Chinese Government was compelled to open the five ports of Shanghai, Canton, Amoy, Foochow and Ningpo to foreign trade and grant freedom of residence and trade to foreign nationals resident in these five port towns.

In this way, foreign concessions and international settlements were set up primarily to safeguard the freedom of residence and trade of foreign nationals, as well as to avoid mixed residence with Chinese people for the purpose of insuring the maintenance of peace and order. Therefore, it is clear that the original object of foreign concessions and international settlements in China was purely economic and yet they subsequently not only connived at mixed residence of Chinese and foreign nationals, but also extended their administrative rights to such an extent that each of them became a distinct political machinery in China.

Especially noteworthy in this connection is the legal background of foreign concessions and international settlements, particularly the International Settlement of Shanghai, which was set up at an early stage. The organization of both the International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai was not sanctioned by the Nanking Treaty as evidenced from the fact that it only recognized the freedom of residence and trade of foreign nationals in treaty ports and not the de jure right to establish concessions and settlements. Nonetheless foreign concessions and international settlements were set up on a de facto basis in treaty ports.

Revisions not Approved

A review of the development of the International Settlement of Shanghai discloses that its expansion was carried out by executing periodic revisions of the Land Regulations, though such revisions were not at any time approved by the Chinese Government. When difficulty was experienced in effecting the territorial expansion of the settlement, the so-called extension roads were constructed to tide over the difficulty in defiance of China's opposition. Not only that, the settlement authorities, taking advantage of the confusion caused by the National Revolution, deprived China of its judicial right over the settlement and obtained control over the mixed court under the pretext of a provisional necessity. Consequently, the International Settlement of Shanghai became a full-fledged alien territory—an anomalous position which continued to exist until the start of the current Pacific war. Now under the latest Tokyo-Nanking accord China's sovereign and legal right over it has been restored.

A careful examination of the activities of foreign concessions and international settlements brings to light the fact that they have been guilty of five corrupt practices: they are the tendency toward oligarchical control, interference in China's international policies, acquisition of supremacy in municipal administration, laxity in suppressing crimes and political intrigues and exercise of prejudicial influence on the life of the hinterland. In view of these undesirable practices, they had constantly acted as an alien machinery of intervention in the political and economic life of the continent and also as a source of Sino-Japanese disharmony.

The very nature of an exclusive concession prompts the concessionaire Power to monopolize its administration. The function of international settlements in China invariably has been monopolized by some selected foreign nationals, leading to a curtailment of the administrative right of some other foreign nationals. The most salient case in point is the International Settlement of Shanghai whose administration was monopolized by British and American nationals, disregarding the principle that an international settlement is composed of an international community permitting all foreign nationals to contribute their respective shares of responsibility on an equal footing. Prior to the commencement of the Pacific war, the administration of the Shanghai Municipal Council had been practically in the hands of a British oligarchy. Besides, the municipal police force consisting of Japanese, Chinese and Indian nationals were controlled by a few British officers. Of some 5,000 members of the municipal police force, 4,500 were Japanese, Chinese and Indians, all lower grade officers, under the charge of a handful of high British officers.

Had Prejudicial Attitude

In the past, the authorities of foreign concessions and international settlements in China often adopted a prejudicial political attitude swayed by their personal or national sentiments. Such a tendency was especially conspicuous in the period of civil war in China or during hostilities between China and a foreign Power. When the China Affair ensued, the authorities of the International Settlement of Shanghai manifested an anti-Japanese attitude, falling in line with their home Governments' policies. Such a stand was a deliberate interference in the international policies of the continent. The settlement had no right to take up a political attitude; it ought to have confined its authority to the preservation of local peace and order.

The supervision of foreign concessions and international settlements in China has all along been featured by the acquisition of administrative supremacy by the nationals of a Power or a group of Powers. In an international settlement, the municipal administration has either been controlled by a single-Power supremacy or by a supremacy maneuvered by a coalition of Powers. The Shanghai International Settlement came to be virtually ruled by Britain, because it managed to gain supreme administrative right by obtaining the support of the nationals of friendly countries. In consequence, Britain not only used Shanghai for its benefit, but also utilized it to interfere in Chinese politics.

(To Be Concluded)